

NOVEMBER 1950

The **ELECTRICAL WORKERS'** *Journal*

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



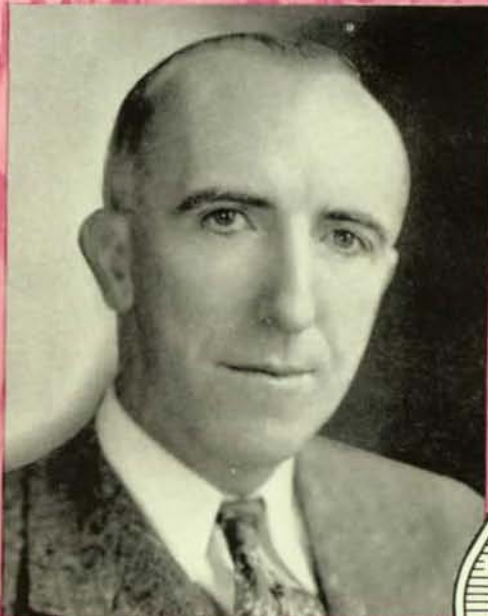
Your Vote
**PRESERVES
DEMOCRACY**

I.B.E.W. *Salutes the*

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS



JOHN P. REDMOND
President



GEORGE J. RICHARDSON
Secretary-Treasurer



The heroic and unselfish service of the nation's fire fighters is familiar to every American. No craft or profession is called on to face danger so frequently in the performance of duty—a duty which has as its chief objective the safeguarding of our lives and property.

Despite the rugged, hazardous nature of their work, fire fighters—an overwhelming majority of them employees of municipalities—had a difficult time obtaining satisfactory working conditions and wages. In the face of this difficulty, the International Association of Fire Fighters was organized in 1918, with the motto: "Progress Through Unity." This organization, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has gone far toward winning for firemen the respect and working conditions they deserve.

Today, under the aggressive leadership of President John P. Redmond and Secretary-Treasurer George J. Richardson, the International Association of Fire Fighters is continuing its march of progress. We are proud to salute the Fire Fighters in this issue and wish them continued success.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD



OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ★

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★ AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Keep Faith with Old Glory — Vote!

TO ALL those Brothers and Sisters everywhere who would preserve democracy, this editorial is dedicated.

Turn back the pages Brothers, and look once again at the cover of your *Journal*. What do you see? The Capitol of the United States, the first sentinel of freedom and democracy in a world crushed and weary of tyranny—and our flag flung to the breeze in all its star-spangled glory.

That flag stands for our country, members of our Brotherhood. The crimson tells us to remember that men shed their crimson blood to raise that flag on these shores, and on other shores like Iwo Jima. The white reminds us of the snow of Valley Forge and of the silent white crosses in Arlington, erected to those for whom armistices came too late. It reminds us of the pure ideals with which our forebears created and endowed this country. The stars in our banner speak of many things—of our states, north and south and east and west, all united by one steadfast Constitution, and the spirit of “one union forever inseparable.” They speak of our victories and the heights we have reached in our nation in standards of living and education and a fuller life for all our citizens. The blue of the flag is “true blue” which reminds us to keep faith—to keep faith with those who went before us, sacrificed and died to bring us freedom and peace and security and democracy, and with those who will come after us, our children and our children’s children, to whom we hand on the precious heritage.

We have a country second to none in the world, rich in natural resources, pregnant with advantage, where everyone has a chance to reap success and happiness, wealthy with good citizens, whose ancestors came from every country in the world seeking the refuge and peace which America had to offer.

BUT Brothers and Sisters, our country can remain free and democratic and strong, only so long as her citizens protect her and keep her that way. A country can only remain democratic and free while she has leaders who will act to keep her so.

YOU are the people who determine who those leaders will be. YOU by your vote act to preserve democracy. When you fail to vote, you are unworthy to be a citizen of this great country.

Now the time is at hand—that day we have talked about for so long—November 7, Election Day. This is our last appeal to you! Once more we have a chance to elect the men to Congress who will look after us and the millions of everyday citizens like us. Once more we have a chance to deliver a mandate to Congress that says—“Get rid of Taft-Hartley—it is a scourge to the working people of America.” By your vote and your vote alone can you do this.

Brothers and Sisters, we know we have in our membership some of the most intelligent and most patriotic citizens in America. We know we can count on you to do what’s right and to be there on Election Day.

Remember the power of a vote. Unused it soon becomes useless and once lost may never be regained. Used intelligently, it preserves democracy and everything democracy stands for and gives a message of promise to a war-weary world longing for a vision of peace and hope. America embodies the last vestige of that hope.

YOUR vote will keep Old Glory flying! Keep faith! BE AT THE POLLS ELECTION DAY!

D. W. Tracy, International President

J. Scott Milne, International Secretary

If SAM GOMPERS *Came Back*

By J. SCOTT MILNE

International Secretary

LITERALLY millions of words have appeared in print during this year 1950—all giving praise to the life and achievements of a man who came to America, a penniless immigrant, from a destitute family, who suffered all the pangs of the working people, from bitter child labor at the age of 10 through factory work in wretched circumstances, and who rose to a high place of respect and honor on the American scene and brought to those working people from whence he came, alleviation of their ills and a better, richer life. The man of whom we speak is Samuel Gompers, founder of the American

Federation of Labor, the centennial of whose birth is being celebrated this year, not only by the men and women of organized labor but by people great and small all over these United States from President Truman right on down.

Though much has been written, there is much more that can be said and we cannot round out the year 1950 without a feature on that grand old man of labor and all he contributed to American life and the lot of the working people of that America which he loved so well.

His Views

Samuel Gompers has been gone 25 years. Let us contemplate for a few minutes in the brief span of this article, what his feelings might

be, were he to come back today—return to the heart and the core of the country that he loved, to the life and the work of the American labor movement.

Gompers was among the first to warn the world against Communism.

On Russia

In 1919 he said, "Russia stands before our gaze like a flowing torch of warning . . . American labor views with heavy heart the terrible curse of Bolshevism forced by gun and bayonet on the people of Russia. . . . No more monstrous or degrading government ever was set up anywhere in the world."

That same Samuel Gompers also said: "Thus we may know the value of life, yet we know equally well what would be the effects upon the lives and the minds of men who would lose their rights, who would accept denial of justice rather than hazard their physical safety. The progress of all the ages has come as the result of protests against wrongs and existing conditions and through assertion of rights and effective demands for justice. . . ."

"The people who are willing to maintain their rights and to defend their freedom are worthy of those privileges. Rights carry with them obligation—duty. It is the duty of those who live under free institutions at least to maintain them unimpaired."

There is another factor present today which would grieve Samuel Gompers. He would abhor and condemn with all his strength the Taft-Hartley law which harasses labor and would bitterly chide the working men and women of America, who by staying away from the polls in 1946 enabled the reactionary Congress which passed the T-H law to come into power and set the American Labor movement back some 25 years. In the same



Gompers turns shovelful of dirt in ground breaking ceremonies for AFL headquarters building in Washington, D. C.

breath however, he would praise the American working people for what they have done well—for fighting back, for the territory regained in 1948 and for their support of Labor's League for Political Education.

Can't you hear his condemnation of those too lazy, too disinterested, too phlegmatic, to exercise their precious right to vote. *"It is the duty of those who live under free institutions at least to maintain them unimpaired."*

Growth of AFL

But if these are the things that would have saddened Gompers, there are others that would have made him glad. Last month a convention was held in Houston, Texas, the 69th Convention of the American Federation of Labor. When it convened this year and an impressive delegation from not only the whole United States but all over the world, arose to sing the "Star Spangled Banner," they represented more than eight million American workers—union members all. When Samuel Gompers passed on, the A. F. of L. membership stood at three million. Growth has been tremendous. And while the A. F. of L., as Sam Gompers knew it, was essentially a craft organization, the man who said that the Federation was needed desperately so that "work could go forward daily for the organization of all the workers of America, skilled as well as unskilled," would rejoice that so many low-paid workers who needed the strength and protection of unionism so desperately, have been brought under the banner of the A. F. of L. and have accordingly found Brotherhood and benefits under its blessing.

It would bring Samuel Gompers joy to walk by the fine headquarters building of the Federation in Washington, see the pleasant offices, meet the large, efficient staff, and take a look at the books which show an income in millions of dollars. The trip would perhaps bring back poignant memories of his first office as A. F. of L. president. There was no money in the treasury and he served the first six



The Gompers memorial statue in the nation's capital.

months of his term without pay. His first office, as he recounts in his biography was equipped with furnishings from his own humble home. His desk was a kitchen table, his chair, a packing box. His staff was his son, Henry, his first office boy, who contrived files from empty tomato boxes contributed by the neighborhood grocer.

Samuel Gompers would be elated too over the progress made through the years to lower hours and raised wages. This man who did the skillful work of hand-rolling cigars for 12 and 14 hours a day, for perhaps the munificent sum of 75 cents daily, would rejoice that now in our country, because of the present new Minimum Wage Law passed, no person can receive less than 75 cents *per hour* for his labors. This man who pioneered for the cause of the eight-hour day, 6-day week would rejoice that 35 to 40 hours is now the average work week in America.

He would be happy too, to know that child labor is practically nonexistent in our country and that we have an education system second to none in the world. The boy who went to work at the age of 10, the man who had such compassion for the "little pale-faced children

with a look of care upon their faces, who toiled with their tiny hands from dawn till dark and even late into the night," that he literally shouted at the delegates of the A. F. of L.'s first convention, "Shame upon such crimes, shame upon us, if we do not raise our voices against them"—this man would rejoice to know that the children of today's America are in schools or out playing in the sunshine. There are none entombed in the filthy sweatshops of yesteryear.

The man who so yearned for education that he contributed part of the precious number of cigars he rolled, and encouraged his fellow workers to do likewise, in order that one of their number could read to him and the others while they toiled, would rejoice that we have schools and universities and trade schools the length and breadth of this land and that not only children but adults as well are taking advantage of the learning that is being offered. The knowledge that one out of every three adults over 21 in our country attends some kind of classes would be welcome news to the immigrant boy who educated himself.

(Continued on page 79)

International Representative Honored

Oldest Representative in Point of Service, Brother Amos Feeley Is Presented Specially-Designed Service Button by Secretary Milne



Left to right: Vice President Oscar Harbak, Brother Amos Feeley, International Secretary Milne and President Tracy

At the recent Progress Meeting of the Ninth District, a special ceremony was held to honor International Representative Amos Feeley on the occasion of his 48 years membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and his 22 consecutive years on the staff of the Brotherhood.

Brother Feeley is the oldest International Representative on the staff in point of service. An especially designed lapel button was presented to the honored Brother. It bore the I.B.E.W. insignia and a small diamond in the center and the words 22 years, I.O. Staff and 48 Years a Member, in gold.

West Coast Associates

The emblem was presented at a dinner meeting with all delegates and their wives in attendance. It

was presented by International Secretary J. Scott Milne, because he had worked for so many years with Brother Feeley on the West Coast.

In his remarks, Secretary Milne paid high tribute to Amos Feeley and said he felt a deep personal affection and sense of gratitude to him, and told a beautiful story of true Brotherhood to illustrate the reason for his feeling.

Shared Wages

Back in 1932, in the throes of the depression, there were two I.B.E.W. organizers on the West Coast—Amos Feeley and Scott Milne. The International Office found it necessary to cut the wages of its staff members 50 percent. Later because of financial stress, it was necessary to eliminate one of the staff members and Milne being the younger was advised that he would

be the one to go. It was then that Brother Feeley came forward with the proposal that they both stay on the staff and that he would be willing to work for 25 percent of his salary if Milne would. It was agreed and the arrangement continued until the International Office was in a position to restore wages.

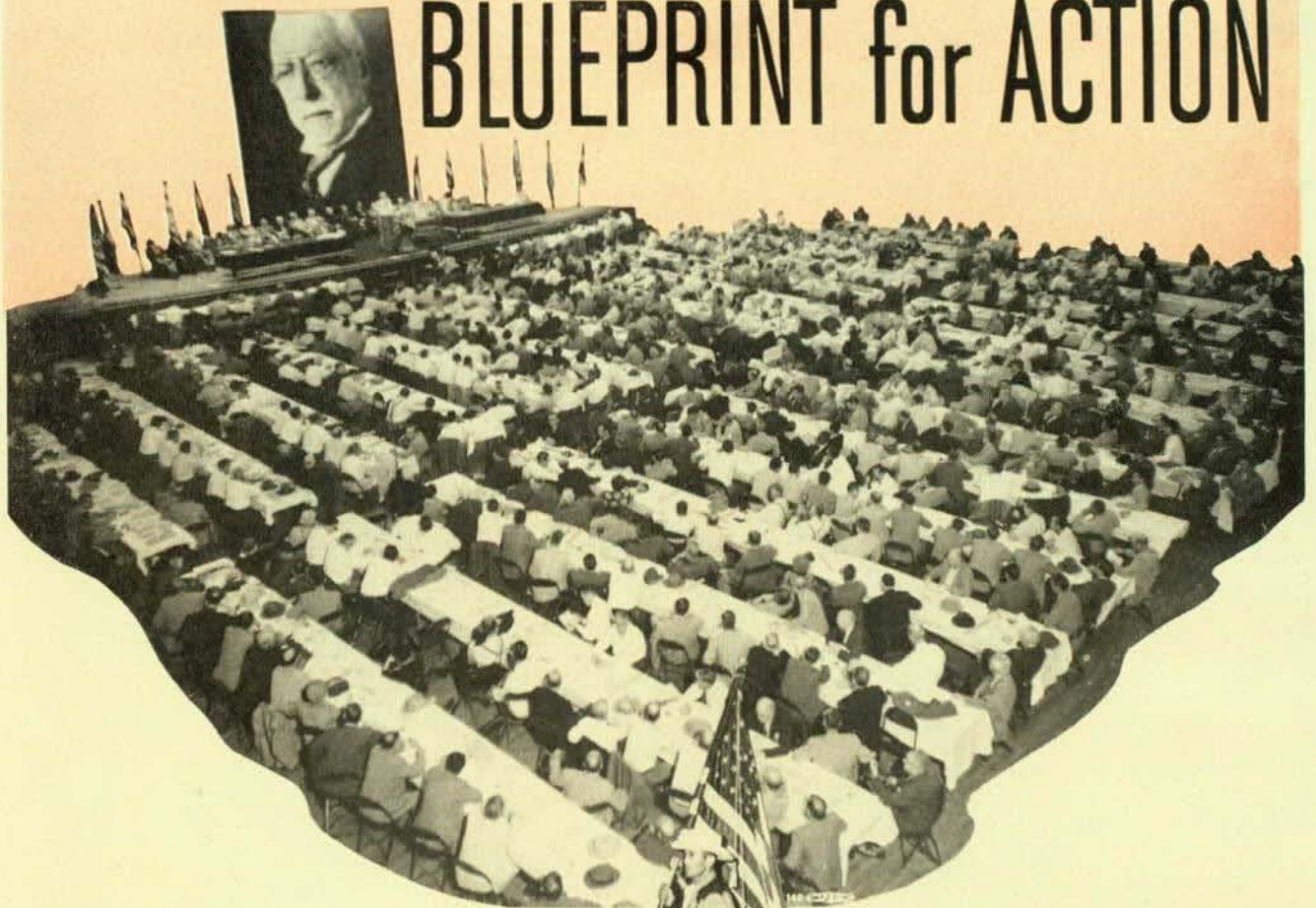
Symbol—Not a Word

Thus Secretary Milne was extremely happy to pay honor to this long-time member to whom Brotherhood was not merely a word but a symbol to live by.

We feel sure that we express the sincere congratulations and good wishes of all the International Officers and every member of our Brotherhood to International Representative Amos Feeley for his continued success and happiness.

Sixty Ninth Convention of A. F. of L. draws

BLUEPRINT for ACTION



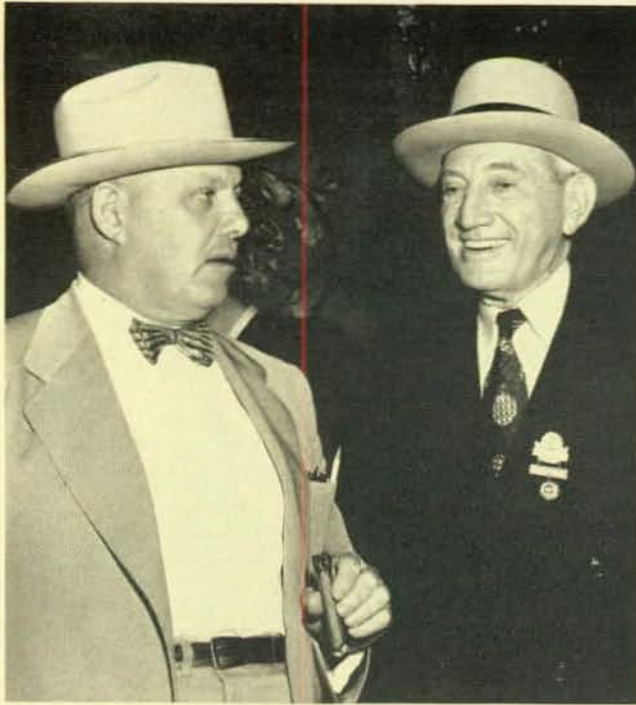
ANYONE sitting in the lobby of the Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas, a few weeks back could figuratively speaking, have watched the American labor movement pass by. The Rice was headquarters for the 69th Convention of the American Federation of Labor and for more than a week it teemed with alert Butchers and Bakers and Candlestick Makers and Plumbers and Carpenters and Garment Workers and Electricians and all the rest—representatives of those who make up a major segment of the working people of our nation. A person sitting there for an hour or so morning or evening just before or after the busy sessions convened in the Civic Auditorium, two blocks away, could see the persons most closely associated with the union movement here in our country—



those who took over the reins from founders like Samuel Gompers, father of the A. F. of L. and the forebears of the 108 national and international unions which belong to the A. F. of L. today, milling around in the busy foyer talking with fellow members.

You might see William Green, walk through the lobby—a man who has dedicated his life to American labor, mature in years

and experience, yet alert and keen and dynamic with the kind of spirit that knows no pause, no rest, while there are still men to be brought into the union fold and helped to brotherhood and a better way of life. Yes, you might see Bill Green or George Meany, or perhaps Harry Bates of the Bricklayers or Dave Dubinsky, the fiery little leader of the Garment Workers or William Schitzler, youthful president of the Bakers' Union. Perhaps the Carpenters' president, William L. Hutcheson or Lee Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers or Alex Rose of the Hatters or James Pettrillo of the Musicians or any one of 800 other A. F. of L. leader delegates would enter the Rice lobby to greet Brother unionists and informally discuss ways and means of doing a better job for the workers of America.



ABOVE, LEFT — AFL Secretary George Meany and I.B.E.W. President Tracy don Texas-style Stetsons as shields against hot Southern sun.

ABOVE—Secretary Milne takes convention floor to pay tribute to President Tracy in nominating him as a Vice President of the A. F. of L.

LEFT—An I.B.E.W.-made radio is presented to delegate at right for displaying most union labels on his person. President Tracy and Ray Leheney of Union Label Trades Department made the contest award.

BELOW—Secretary Milne and Teamsters President Daniel J. Tobin serve as Escort Committee for Oscar Ewing, Social Security Administrator.

Yes, it is an interesting and inspiring sight to be a visitor for a little while and watch this cross section of what this visitor who writes for you, thinks is the best of America. For these are the representatives, those chosen by the workers themselves—the workers who have built this country and brought her to the position she occupies today—as the outstanding leaders from their ranks, whom they trust to make the plans and formulate the rules by which they and their unions will be governed in the year to come. The American workers have chosen well. There is a splendid mixture of elder states-





ABOVE—Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin gets an ovation as he is introduced by AFL President William Green. The cabinet member pleaded for unity in the fight against the growing menace of Communism.

BELOW—Director Joseph D. Keenan of Labor's League for Political Education makes a stirring plea for all-out effort in behalf of candidates backed by labor in the November 7 election. "We can win," Keenan told delegates.



BELOW—The American Federation of Labor Executive Council held a session in Houston just prior to the convention. Pictured here during deliberations are, left to right: David Dubinsky, President and Secretary-Treasurer, Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; William C. Doherty, President, Letter Carriers; Herman Winter, President Emeritus, Bakers and Confectioners; D. W. Tracy, President, Electrical Workers; William McFetridge, President, Building Service Employees; Secretary George Meany, President William Green, Daniel J. Tobin, President, Teamsters; Matthew Woll, President, Union Label Trades Department; Joseph N. Weber, Honorary President, Musicians; Harry C. Bates, President, Bricklayers, and William C. Birthright, President, Barbers. Convention reelected all members.





I.B.E.W. delegates took active part in all convention action.

men—those with wisdom and experience, who remember the days which have gone before and the pitfalls which labor must watch; there are young leaders full of the enthusiasm and drive which youth brings to an organization; there are those between who bridge the gap. There are women

representatives also, who know the problems of women and who represent them in this A. F. of L. organization in which the number of women grows daily.

Yes, the union men and women of America have a right to be proud of their chosen leaders, both in their conduct in these small informal caucuses in a busy hotel lobby or on the Convention floor where dignity and parliamentary law are the order of the day.

Outstanding Group

The Electrical Workers could take special pride in their leaders this year although our delegation is always an outstanding one, active on committees and in the forefront of progressive action.

The Convention City was Houston, International President Tracy's home town. President Tracy who is a Vice President of the A. F. of L. as well as a Vice President of its Building and Construction Trades and Metal Trades Departments, was honorary chairman of the convention. Fellow Texans were most happy to have their friend and longtime labor associate so honored.

In fact one Texan, a representative of the Texas State Federation of Labor was so anxious to do his friend, Dan, honor, that when the time came for nomination of officers, he allowed International Secretary Milne to make the nomination, but beat our Executive Council Member Lou



Labor-sponsored commentator Frank Edwards made special broadcast from Houston convention headquarters.



Delegate Louis Marciante seconds nomination of President Tracy to another term as vice pres. of A. F. of L.



Social Security Administrator Oscar Ewing attacked propaganda tactics of American Medical Association. He is shown here with President Green.

Marciente, who is president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, and who was to make the seconding speech, to the "mike" to eulogize Mr. Tracy and second the nomination.

Secretary Milne was in the forefront at this convention, too, having been elected fraternal delegate from the International Labor Press of America, to make the report for the A. F. of L. labor press to the delegates at the convention.

Delegates Listed

Other members of our delegation were Frank C. Riley of L.U. 58, Detroit, Harry E. Leonard of L.U. 160, Minneapolis, John A. O'Grady, L.U. 1505, Boston and W. L. Ingram, International Vice President of the Seventh District.

Other members of the Brotherhood represented the I.B.E.W. at the Building Trades, Metal Trades and Union Label Trades meetings. There were numerous other I.B.E.W. members in attendance also—those who had been elected to represent State and Central labor bodies.

The convention opened Monday morning, September 18 at the Civic Auditorium in Houston. It is always an inspiring sight to see

the delegates rise and sing with that deep spirit of patriotism that has always characterized the American labor movement, the glorious strains of our "Star-Spangled Banner."

The serious face and steadfast eyes of Samuel Gompers looked out over the delegation, from a huge photo several stories high

erected at the back of the auditorium stage. And while his image dominated the convention hall, his spirit seemed to dominate the convention delegates, who reiterated at this meeting their determination to win and keep for the working people of America, the good things rightly theirs.

President William Green delivered a militant keynote address reaffirming labor's all-out support of our Government's war effort and advocating a complete boycott of trade with Russia.

Plea for Big Vote

On the home front, President Green spoke of the rise in living costs, particularly since the Korean invasion. He said "We are determined to fight with all the power that we possess to lift the wage level up so that it is established on a parity basis with prices before there is any freezing of wages." President Green reasserted labor's fixed determination to rid the country of the Taft-Hartley Act and to bring out a record vote in November to elect a liberal Congress.

A message from President Truman brought spontaneous applause from the Convention delegates, when he lauded organized



Mrs. Florence Hancock, fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress, is presented a watch by President Green.

labor's service to the nation and reiterated his stand for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

One of the most interesting and startling speeches of the entire convention was the address made by W. Averell Harriman, President Truman's special assistant in international affairs. There was no mistaking how Mr. Harriman stands where organized labor is concerned. In a speech, apparently cleared by the White House, Mr. Harriman "brought down the house" when he hailed organized labor as a bulwark of freedom and democracy in America and bluntly stated that the policies of Senator Robert A. Taft and other "obstructionists" in Congress are in line with "Communist objectives." Mr. Harriman came right out and said in plain terms that men like Taft must be defeated in the coming election because they have no conception of what we are fighting for and are playing right into the hands of the Communists.

Authority on Reds

Mr. Harriman touched on the world situation and his remarks had a definite feeling of authenticity for he has talked with Premier Stalin many times. He said Stalin was a man who



Special resolution is examined by Executive Council members and convention delegates. President Tracy looks on at left.

wouldn't start World War III unless he were sure a Russian victory was certain! Therefore, Mr. Harriman said, American voters must elect a Congress whose members recognize that United States world leadership is necessary to avert war.

Fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada, South Amer-

ica and other parts of the world spoke before the Convention. This seems to me a very fine part of the Convention work, for by learning of the problems, the aims and progress of union workers in other parts of the world, we come to join with them more freely, and working together as we are making every effort to do, we can bring about better working conditions and a better standard of living for working people everywhere.

Secretary of Labor Tobin, ever hailed by organized labor as a friend and champion, was well received at the Convention.

Secretary Tobin congratulated the A. F. of L. on instituting a real trade union movement which wants no part of the ideological conflict going on in the world. He stressed the point that American labor must stretch every sinew to reach the goal of keeping Soviet imperialism from engulfing mankind. "We had to go into Korea," said Secretary Tobin, "and by so doing we have given new hope to the world. Our battle is to preserve justice and law in the world and abhorrent as is the thought of war, it must be done."

Secretary Tobin pointed out the



In front of convention post office, postal union officials greet a visiting fellow unionist, who came from far-away India to attend conclave.



Motion Picture Star William Holden, "Sunset Boulevard" star, represented Hollywood unionists at the convention.



AFL General Counsel Albert Woll gave a detailed report on activities of the organization's legal department.

advantages the free American worker has over his Russian counterpart. At the time of the last survey, the Russian worker toiled five to seven times as long to buy his food. The Russian worker had to work 250 minutes to get a pound of beef as compared with 29 minutes the average American worker toiled to buy his.

Mr. Tobin gave out some encouraging figures on the employment situation. The unemployed figure stands at less than two million, the lowest figure since the end of World War II.

The Secretary went on to say some very serious things about dangers ahead. He said the price rise was alarming and he asked organized labor to voluntarily curb its wage demands. However, he also said there must be equality of sacrifice and that an Excess Profits Tax must be passed shortly.

Lasting Freedom

Mr. Tobin closed on a note of hope. He said that if all segments of the American economy

will join forces and work together, we can build to a strength five times greater than any other combination, and can lead the free nations of the world on to establish and keep freedom. He closed by saying, "We are on our way to win a lasting freedom for all God's children all over the world."

At the closing session of the 69th Convention, our own Joe Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Education, told a cheering convention, "It's not too late to elect a Congress that will repeal the Taft-Hartley law, enact the kind of program we want, and save democracy for the world!"

Mr. Keenan said that liberal forces need only six new Senate and twenty-five new House seats to gain a Congressional majority favoring a repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. He said it was going to take the full strength of labor, however, to elect progressive candidates and present liberal incumbents in the states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York,

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Utah, Arizona, California and in some of the other states. Mr. Keenan said that this campaign is the "last dying gasp of reactionaries" to buy control of the Congress and that they would spare no expense to win.

Interesting Talks

There were many more interesting speakers, Senator Wayne Morse and Social Security Administrator Oscar Ewing and A. F. of L. General Counsel Albert Woll and many others but space will not permit us to quote them here.

We do wish, however, to summarize for you briefly the main decisions made by this 69th Convention of the A. F. of L.

Wages and Prices: Action of the Convention stated that price controls should be imposed at once, with a rollback of prices to date of June 23. The delegates, while agreeing that some form of wage stabilization may be inevitable, were heartily agreed that before any such measures are taken, col-



ABOVE—Convention hotel headquarters was busy place as delegates mingled between sessions to visit and discuss labor affairs.



RIGHT—Butchers' booth is visited by President Tracy and Secretary Milne. Attendants distributed reprints from the Electrical Workers' Journal, which had paid tribute to Butchers' union in feature story.



BELOW—Official I.B.E.W. delegates pose with other representatives of our International who attended the Houston session as delegates from state and central bodies.

lective bargaining must be allowed to bring wages to a pre-invasion parity with prices.

Taft-Hartley: A determined delegation agreed that organized labor's top objective must be to elect a liberal majority in the House and Senate which will repeal the vicious Taft-Hartley act and enact progressive legislation.

Hope for Labor Peace

Labor Unity: A.F. of L. attitude on this issue was dramatically demonstrated at the convention when Charles J. McGowan, president of the Boilermakers, who is a member of the A. F. of L. committee negotiating labor unity with the C.I.O., addressed the convention saying that peace negotiations were soon to be resumed. "We have high hopes and will work diligently to bring about what the rank and file want—organic unity of labor," Mr. McGowan declared amidst the applause of the delegates.

Minimum Wages: The Wage-Hour Act should be amended to raise the minimum hourly rate

from 75 cents to \$1.00 per hour. The Walsh-Healey act should be firmly enforced to require payment of prevailing minimum wages by employers taking Government contracts.

Social Security: Total disability should carry benefits equal to old age pensions, and benefits equal to unemployment insurance should be awarded during temporary illness or disability, were additional benefits recommended by this Convention. It was further recommended that pension coverage should be raised from the present \$3600 to \$5400 a year.

Health Insurance: Support once again confirmed and the American Medical Association was denounced for the stand it has taken and for the propaganda it has distributed.

Asiatic Pact Urged

International Relations: The convention advocated union of the free countries of Asia in a defensive agreement similar to the Atlantic Pact. Remaining traces of imperialism and colonialism

should be abolished. A single independent republic should be set up for all Korea, with a government democratically elected under United Nations' supervision. Peace treaties should be negotiated with Western Germany and Japan. A permanent United Nations security force should be established.

Farm Unionization

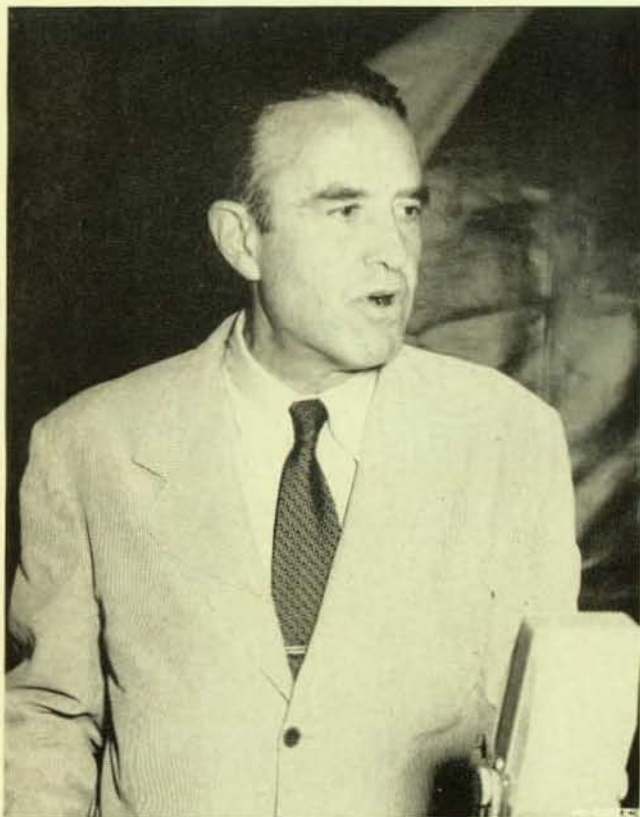
Farm Workers: Legislation to safeguard their right to organize and bargain collectively was reaffirmed.

Civil Rights: Convention action stated poll taxes should be abolished by Federal law. Civil rights legislation and F.E.P.C. were reaffirmed.

Totalitarianism: Of course the convention delegates took a firm stand against dictatorship in all its ugly forms and the whole spirit of the convention seemed dedicated to opposing communism, and preserving democracy and the American way of life and bringing about a freer, fuller life, not just for workers on this continent but for working peoples of the whole world.



Republican Senator Mayne Morse delivered a vigorous attack on the Taft-Hartley Act and urged its repeal.



Averell Harriman, special assistant to President Truman, termed labor a "bulwark of freedom and democracy."

ILPA Honors Our Journal for

"Editorial Excellence"



OF RECENT years the labor press has come to be a more and more important part of the American Federation of Labor and the annual convention of the International Labor Press of America has become an integral part of the A.F. of L. Convention.

The meetings of the I.L.P.A. Convention were most interesting this year. There were a number of informed speakers who brought both praise and helpful criticism to the labor editors and representatives. On the second day of the I.L.P.A. meeting our Editor, J. Scott Milne, who was elected vice president of the association last year, conducted the sessions in the absence of President Matthew Woll.

A valuable addition was made to the convention this year. Sectional forum meetings were held for editors of international journals and for local weekly or monthly labor papers. Exchange of ideas brought many valuable aids and suggestions.

This year too, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers



Journal Editor J. Scott Milne receives handsome plaque (above) from Matthew Woll, ILPA president. Two such plaques were won by the Journal. Below is a close-up of the award presented for editorial excellence.

and your *Journal* was twice honored.

We know all our readers will be happy to learn that the *Journal* was awarded first prize in the International Labor Press Contest for general editorial excellence. This is the coveted top award and was made to your *Journal* by unanimous consent of seven profes-

sors of journalism headed by Dr. Frederick Merwin, head of Rutgers University School of Journalism.

We should like to say right here and now that this honor we feel belongs as much to our press secretaries and to others who contribute so much toward making our *Journal* attractive and readable, as it does to us. We have been encouraged by the fine attitude of our members toward their official organ, their interest and cooperation in sending us pictures and news items and regular monthly contributions, so the award of merit made to the *Journal* editor, J. Scott Milne, he feels should be shared with all of you.

In addition, the *Journal* won a second award for best pictorial display.

The second signal honor awarded to the Brotherhood and our *Journal* came when our editor, International Secretary Milne was unanimously elected by all delegates present at the I.L.P.A. Convention, to be the Fraternal Delegate to the A.F. of L. Convention, to represent all the international journals,



Business session of ILPA. At presiding table are Brother Milne, an ILPA vice president, and Secretary Lewis Herrmann.

monthly and weekly labor magazines and papers, and to make the report of the labor press to the delegates at the convention.

We thought our readers would be interested in reading this report which summarizes the work and aims of the labor press of America. Here is Mr. Milne's report as he delivered it to the delegates of the A.F. of L. in convention assembled.

President Green, and Delegates to the 69th Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

It is my duty here today to make a report for all the editors and all the labor magazines and papers that make up your official pen, the International Labor Press of America. We have done a lot of things in that labor press of ours in the past year and we'd like you to know about them and about our interesting and successful meeting just concluded. Before I read our report let me cite a few facts about your I.L.P.A.

It seems that recognition of the International Labor Press of America last year by the American Federation of Labor was just the stimulus needed to drive it forward to do the best job it has ever done for the A.F. of L.

Delegates, the Labor Press of America has improved mightily. In editorial excellence and topog-

raphy and make-up it has gone all out within its limited financial means to do a job of making its magazines and newspapers readable. Why? Because the International Labor Press of America has a job to do—the job of telling and *selling* the American Federation of Labor program, not only to the people of these United States but to the world. It is the informative organ of the body and the most powerful means of making known its objectives everywhere.

Run for Its Money

But if we were to put out information that would solve all the ills of the world and nobody read it, what good would it do? We realize that and we are striving through pictures and charts and *live* writing to make our papers and magazines ones that everyone will want to read—and we're going to give the daily press a run for its money before we're through.

Now fellow delegates, the representatives of the labor press are determined to do a good job for you—for all the internationals and for the whole American Federation of Labor. We ask you to take a real interest and back us to the limit. If you will do that, if you'll give us the ammunition and the help, we'll tell the news fair and square as we see it, we'll do the job

for Labor's League for Political Education, we'll get out the vote, and yes, we'll help to get in the money to support it, and we'll help you to rid the Congress of the United States of those reactionaries who have preyed upon us all. We'll help organize too, we'll get more members for the ranks of the American Labor Movement; we'll do the job of promoting the union label and selling union goods and services all over these United States and Canada. With the full backing of all our unions and our parent body, the A.F. of L., fully behind us, we can't help but accomplish the aims we've set for ourselves. We'll tell the American labor story with its message of security and hope to the world—a world which God knows needs a message of hope! Our formal report follows:

It is a happy privilege to me to present here today to the delegates to this 69th Convention of the American Federation of Labor, a report on your official labor press organization, the International Labor Press of America. We of the labor press would like to say here and now, that official recognition of our body last year by the American Federation of Labor has been a distinct stimulus to our group, a stimulus manifested in several ways but primarily in an increase in the work we have attempted to

do in promoting the official policy of the American Federation of Labor on all issues, and in the job we have done for Labor's League for Political Education, and secondly in the improvement in readability and style generally manifested throughout our organs.

We have just concluded a full and interesting annual Convention—our 39th and which was our largest to date. Representatives of international publications and local labor papers met in joint sessions for two full days and discussed matters common to both and then held an additional afternoon forum session at which the editors of international journals met to discuss ideas and problems peculiar to their publications and editors of weekly newspapers did the same.

As of this 39th Convention, our membership roster showed a total membership of 198 papers and magazines with a combined circulation of more than eight million, which certainly should bring our reading public several million over that mark.

Statement of the finances of the International Labor Press of America showed a balance on hand of \$6,978.48.

An outstanding feature of our meeting this year was our annual

THE NEW YORK TIMES

**LABOR PRESS WINS
AWARDS FOR MERIT**

**Victors in Annual Contest
Are Announced by Rutgers
Journalism Heads**

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.,
Sept. 12—Dr. Frederic E. Merwin,
director of the Rutgers University
School of Journalism, announced
today the winners in the annual
journalistic award contest of the
International Labor Press of
America, A. F. L. He and the
school faculty acted as the com-
mittee on awards.

Publications (two in each cate-
gory) selected for outstanding
achievement in the field of labor
journalism were:
International Union Publications—
Editorial excellence: Electrical
Workers' Journal, Chicago
Lance, St. Louis

Awards gained nation-wide attention in press as typified in this news item

banquet at which handsome plaques were awarded by Matthew Woll, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor and President of the International Labor Press of America to the winners of the annual Journalistic Award Contest. The contest was conducted in a new manner this year, the

judges being professors of journalism from the staff of Rutgers University, thus giving every member publication, opportunity to enter the competition. Previously a labor group acted as the award committee, with their official organs not eligible for award. It is felt that this annual contest has been decidedly instrumental in the improvement of the labor press and we hope to continue it, with members of the staff of the University of Illinois acting as judges next year.

Many items of interest to all our member publications were discussed in the meetings of our two-day sessions. Labor News Services were discussed in detail with particular emphasis on the work of the Labor Press Association and with particular commendation to the A.F. of L. Weekly News Service and the *League Reporter* for the excellent service being rendered by them to the members of I.L.P.A. During this next year, it is the hope of the officers and members of our association that we will be able to provide additional information and help from time to time to all our member publications.

One of the most encouraging
(Continued on page 34)



Editors hold a seminar. Third from right is Brother Milne and, at his right, Journal Supervisor Marie Downey.



THE

FIRE FIGHTERS'

KNOW YOUR
A. F. of L.

STORY



FIRE! A cry in the night that strikes fear in the breasts of all who hear it. Fire is a crackling red inferno with all engulfing, hungry flames, sweeping over a building, or forest, or town, bringing death and destruction, and having spent its fury dies out, leaving only charred black desolation in its wake.

That's fire, meant to be an aid to man in cooking and heating, at its uncontrolled worst. Every hour of the day and night, fire breaks out in 35 homes, causing loss of thousands of lives yearly and property damage mounting to billions of dollars. BUT did you ever stop to think what the danger of fire might be if we had no fire departments, no trained, alert fire fighters, ready to answer the call for help in a matter of seconds. The citizens of these United States owe much to these trained sentinels, our Brothers in the A.F. of L., who ever stand ready to answer that cry—"Fire! Fire!" This is their story.

It is hard to say when the history of firefighting started. We have no knowledge of when fire itself was first discovered, but it is pretty certain that man learned ways and means of controlling fire before he learned how to bring fire about through friction. His instinct for self preservation taught him to put out dense forest fires which were perhaps

caused by lightning or sparks from a volcano. He probably did this by carrying jars of water to the flames and throwing them on. We find evidences in ancient manuscripts that the first hand fire engine was in operation about 200 years before the Christian era. The Greecian writer, Heron, describes in one of his works a type of hand engine used in Egypt during the days of the Ptolemies. From his description, the engine must have been a counterpart of the type used in both this country and in England many centuries later. The model described by Heron was a double forcing pump with a central air chamber which forced the water out of a narrow spout by compressing the air in the chamber.

First Fire Fighters

As early as 22 B.C. we have record of the first organized fire fighting in ancient Rome. This was a department organized by the Emperor Caesar Augustus, and was composed of 600 slaves called Vigiles. In 6 A.D., the department was reorganized. It was made up then of 7,000 free men divided into seven sections, each section being equipped with crude hand pump and buckets. There is a record also to prove that these men went into operation on the day that "Nero fiddled while Rome burned."

During the dark ages, when so many of the progressive steps men

had taken were thrown aside, not to be reborn until the coming of the Middle Ages and the rebirth of the arts and sciences, there appears to have been no organized effort to control fire, for the pages of history are full of the stories of holocausts and loss of life, with no mention of any concentrated means of control.

In the sixteenth century, we find record of large syringes being mounted on carts and rushed to scenes of fires.

The great fire of London in 1666 was the driving force, however, that really brought about organized fire fighting in earnest. In 1667, the year following the great London conflagration, a man named Nicholas Barbon, with a group of other interested persons, set up the first fire insurance company and in order to protect their interests, went about organizing fire brigades.

In America the first fire company was organized in Boston in 1678. These organizations were called "fire societies" and were volunteer associations formed of friends and neighbors and they combined fire fighting with social diversion in about the same proportion. These volunteer companies were organized in cities all over the United States. Improvements in organized fire fighting came swiftly after the turn of the 18th century.



1. Equipment and fire-fighting attire are in readiness at station at all time.
2. When alarm sounds, alert firemen jump from bunks and zip down "pole."
3. To keep fire truck from toppling under weight of big extension ladder, truck is jacked to tilt against "lean."
4. Getting ready to turn hose on blaze.

The first universally successful hand fire engine was introduced in 1721. In 1750 the fire hose was invented. (Incidentally the first fire hose was made of leather and was not too successful, since the leather would often burst under pressure from the water.) This permitted the engine to be stationed near the water supply and the water could be forced through the hose to the fire which might be several blocks away.

In 1822, Abraham Pennock and James Sellers, fire hose manufacturers of Philadelphia, invented the suction fire engine which completely revolutionized the methods of fire fighting which were then being used. In 1860 cotton fabric hose replaced leather hose which was never satisfactory.

During this period the volunteer system of firefighting flourished in America. It replaced the old fire societies and the volunteer companies were organized into engine, hook and ladder and hose companies. While there were plenty of willing workers in these volun-

teer companies, there were serious drawbacks. A definite weakness of the system was the prevalence of competition among the different companies and there was no concerted effort made for all to work together. They raced one another to the fire, and the first company arriving usually took the best position at the water supply to the exclusion of the others.

This is certainly in contrast to the perfect order, coordination and cooperation with which the firemen operate today. We'll describe this for you a little later on.

City fathers everywhere began to see the weaknesses in the volunteer system, but it was not until



about the middle of the 19th century that consideration was given to a "paid fire department" whose members would give their full time to fire fighting.

In 1855 the first completely successful steam fire engine was constructed for the City of Cincinnati, Ohio. It was so successful that delegations from many cities, which had suffered severe fire losses, came to Cincinnati to view it and immediately set plans in operation to acquire such an engine for their own city.

Anyone who knows anything about fires and fire fighting at all, knows how important the alarm

system is to any fire-fighting body. (A little later in our story we'll explain how the alarm system operates in our Washington, D.C. Fire Department.) In the early days, church bells used to be rung to summon firemen to duty. When Samuel Morse invented the telegraph in 1839, those interested in fire-fighting and improving fire-fighting service began speculating as to how telegraphy might be employed to give an alarm, and in 1852, a man named William T. Channing of Boston, invented the first successful fire alarm system.

With the adoption of the steam fire engine, mentioned above, by

the majority of fire departments in the United States, the necessity for a huge force of volunteers was no longer necessary, but what was necessary was a few trained men.

Cincinnati, Ohio, has another first in fire fighting to its credit. In addition to being the first city to operate successfully the steam fire engine, it was the first city in the United States to have a paid fire department. When the city began using the steam fire engine, the chief and the engineers became paid workers while the rest of the force was composed of volunteers. This is still the practice in many of our smaller cities even today.



5. Firemen shoot skyward big extension ladder based on truck.

6. The giant ladder towers upright in the sky, with a danger-defying fire fighter near the top.

7. As the fireman climbs to high stories, he must lug all types of equipment and rescue devices.





In 1865, New York City became the first city to have a complete paid department. Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston followed suit shortly and in that order.

In 1903, the third big innovation in fire fighting (first—suction engine and hose; second—steam fire engine), motor apparatus to take the place of the steam pumper and horsedrawn apparatus, was introduced in the firefighting world. New London, Connecticut, has the distinction of being the first city to use such equipment.

Trend Toward Unionism

Conditions for firemen in those early days were not good. Work was hard and hazardous. Hours were out of all reason and pay was sub-standard. Naturally then, in an era when men were organizing, the firemen attempted to band together for mutual assistance and protection. At first firemen's unions were chartered directly by the A.F. of L. as federal local unions. The first fire department to have a union was in Washington, D.C., in 1901.

By 1917, there were 66 firemen's unions chartered as A.F. of L. federal local unions and the Fire Fighters themselves thought they had enough members and local unions to organize an international union of their own, and in February of 1918, the International Association of Fire Fighters was



8. Fireman operates controls on truck's side which regulate pressure of hoses.

9. During rescue drills like this, our firemen perfect tactics that save lives.

10. Fire fighters must carry plenty of "break in" tools, even electric torches.

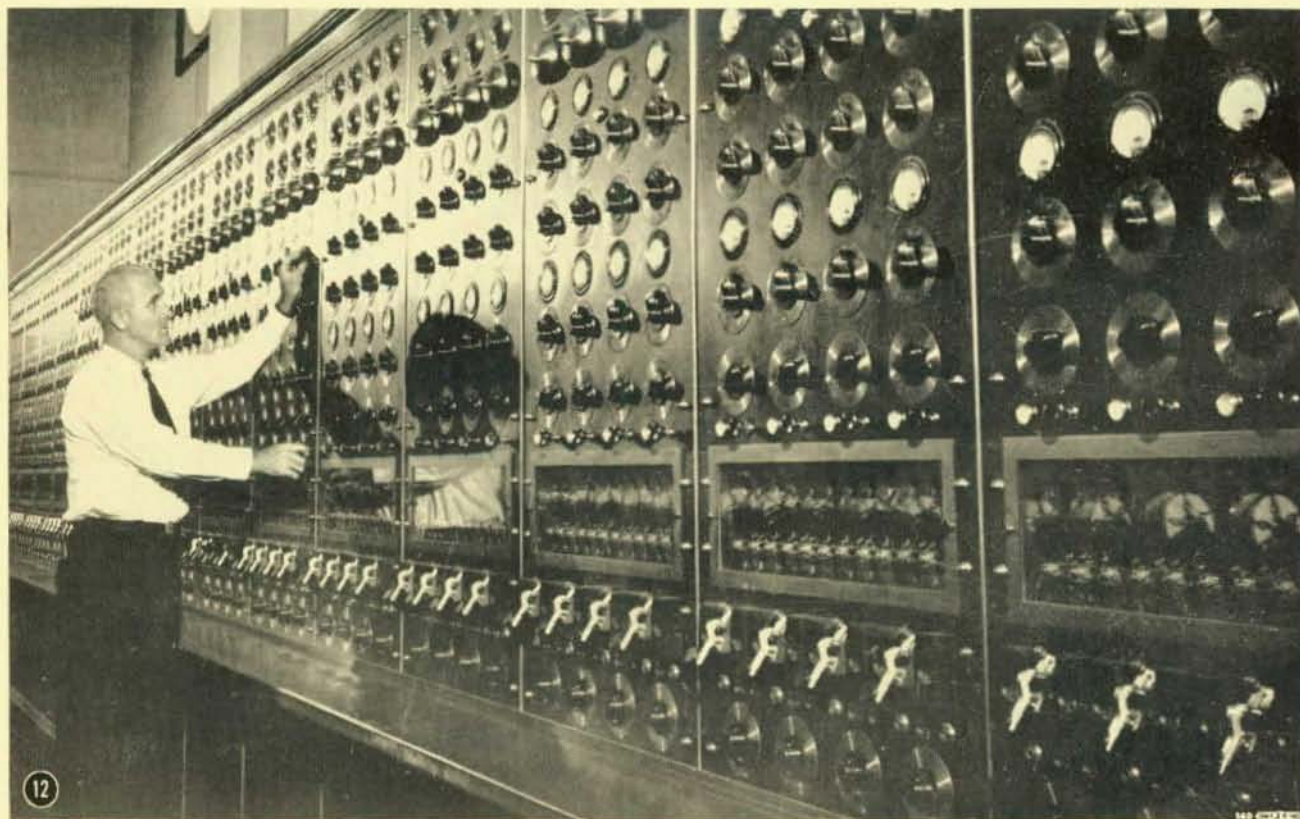
11. Portable generators are required to keep the big searchlights operating.

chartered. There were 60 locals representing 4000 members in this charter group.

Those early days of unionism were not easy for the Fire Fighters, just as they were not easy for us, or the Bakers or Garment Workers or the other unions that were seeking to strengthen their positions in the days when all sorts of anti-labor forces were working to destroy labor unions and poison the public mind against them. However the International Association of Fire Fighters successfully weathered the storm and today has about 75,000 members in its ranks.

The benefits the union has obtained for its members are many. When paid fire departments were first inaugurated in the larger cities of this country, working hours for the men consisted of the "continuous duty system." Under their working arrangement, firemen stayed on duty at the station continuously in a 24-hour shift, leaving only three times a day to obtain meals. They received a free day every two weeks in some cities,





12. Operator checks circuits. The circuits are examined every eight hours.

13. Intricate fire alarm system makes cable vault a strategic nerve center.

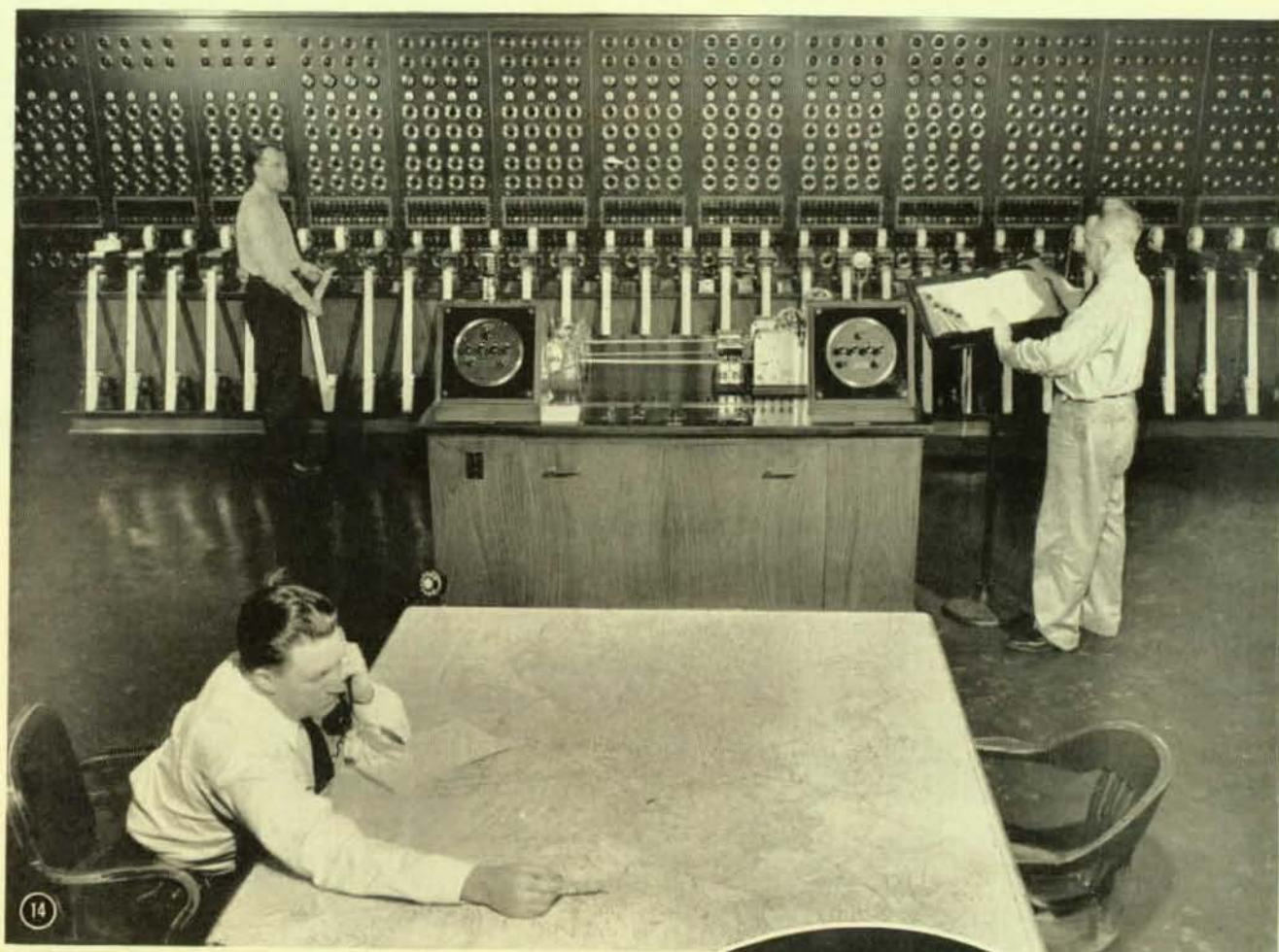
while in others they had one day off a month.

One of the first objectives of the new International was to attempt to have the "two platoon" system of work for firemen introduced into every city.

Under this system, two shifts of firemen would be at work in every fire house, one on day shift and one on night, with the shifts to alternate so each would have some day and some night work. The A.F. of L. stood staunchly behind the I.A.F.F. in its campaign for this humane condition and by 1922, 95 percent of the fire departments affiliated with the I.A.F.F. had this system in operation.

The union has continued to work to obtain more time off, better wages, vacations with pay and other benefits for its members and its efforts have been highly successful in improving the lot of the fireman. The firemen are grateful for this. I.A.F.F. dues are low, and as one young fireman put it, "We only pay a dollar a month





14. Duty officer receives call by telephone, checks location of fire on map.

dues and the union really does a lot with that. If it didn't do anything else, it gives us a chance to say what we like and what we don't like. It gives us a chance to squawk if we want to and get something done about things we want fixed."

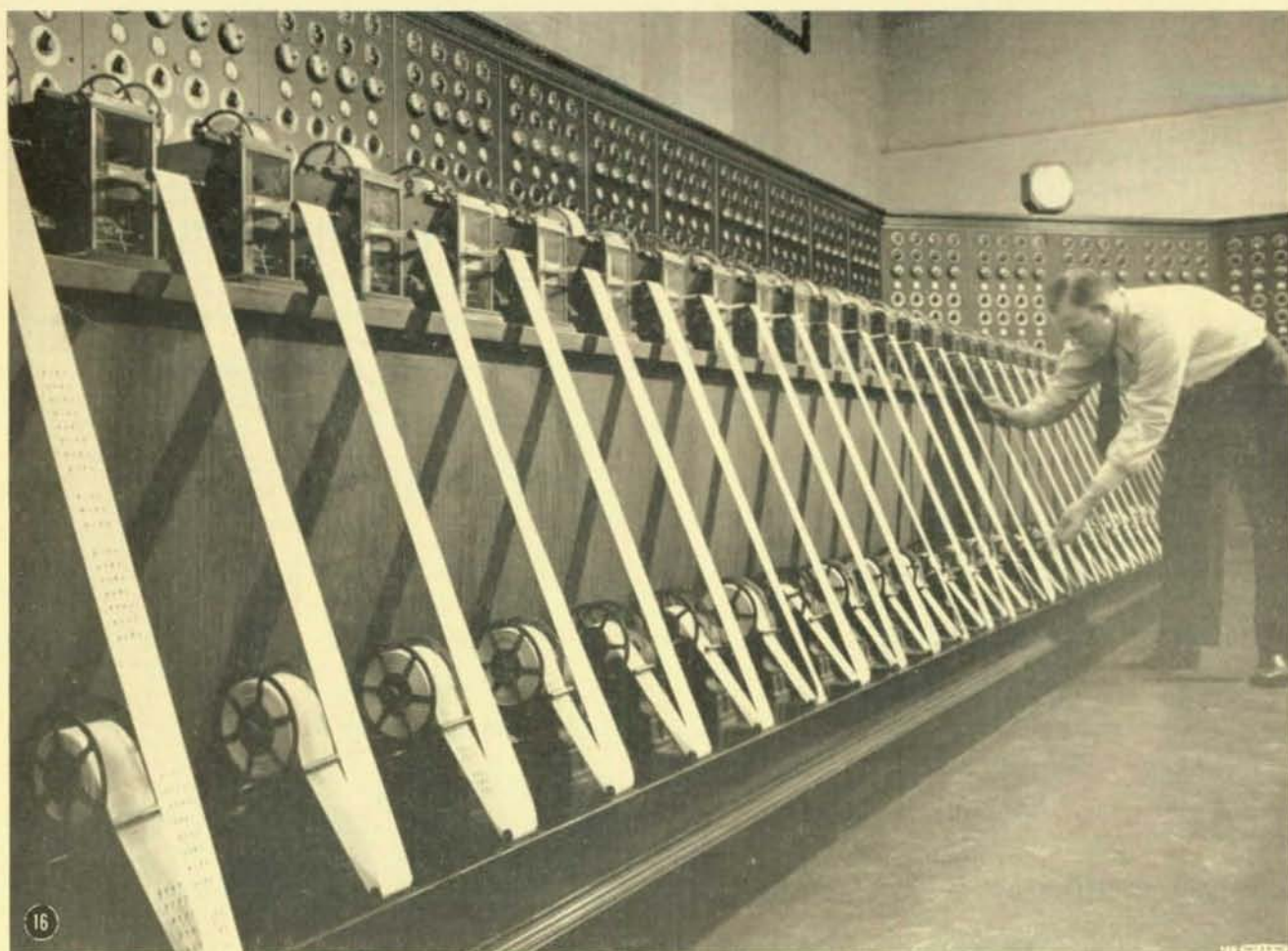
Work of Firemen

Now we should like to describe for you here, a little about the work of these fire fighters—how a fire department is set up in a big city—the hazardous work of the firemen and the rigorous training he undergoes—not just in his apprenticeship period but all during his life as a fire fighter. We want all our members to know the standards, the efficiency, and the ideals of these Brothers of ours in the A.F. of L. Their story is truly an interesting one and one that commands respect and admiration.

The fire department we visited



15. Operator transfers message to fire fighters over the loud-speaker system.



16. Fire department's main line register panel—four circuit registers.

17. Maintenance man makes a monthly check on batteries of alarm system.

to gather the material for this story was that in the Capital of our Nation, Washington, D.C., the members of which belong to L.U. 36 of the International Association of Fire Fighters.

Fire Chief for the District of Columbia is Mr. Joseph A. Mayhew. He has been with the D.C. Fire Department about 40 years, and he willingly took us around and explained the set-up in the D.C. Fire Department which incidentally has one of the best fire-fighting reputations in the country. The individual fire house we visited for special observation was the 13th Street Station, the largest in the city.

We were impressed with the fact that the chief was all for the union too. We asked him how he came to become a fireman and he said it



came about in an odd way. He was a member of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union. Forty years ago they went out on strike and were out for weeks. "Being hungry is not pleasant," Chief Mayhew explained and he had heard they were taking men on at the Fire Department. He applied and got the job and there he's been ever since. Having been a union man, he joined the I.A.F.F. as soon as it was organized and remained a member until he was made fire chief.

We asked the chief about the apprenticeship program of the I.A.F.F. in Washington, which follows the same pattern everywhere.

He explained that strong, healthy young men between the ages of 21 and 31 are eligible and serve a year's apprentice training—which year is also a probationary period. These apprentices attend a special drill school for 30 days during which time they get intensive training in all the work

a fireman must know how to do—raising and climbing ladders, carrying and using hose, rescue and first aid work, use of a life line and pompiers ladder, use of the life net, use and care of all the equipment firemen use and many "evolutions," as the firemen term them, too numerous to mention. After his intensive 30-day drill, the apprentice fireman goes on duty in a fire house and stands on trial for one year. A probationary report is made on him once a month by his battalion chief. At the end of a year, he is either accepted for permanent duty or dropped.

Chief Mayhew said very few who ever served their full year of apprenticeship are dropped—only about five that he could remember in his 40 years of service. He said that the chief reason for this is, that the men in the engine companies, living together, eating together, working together, playing cards together, become pretty close and a deep bond of loyalty and

sense of pride in their company is fostered. They counsel the probationary man and help him all they can. If he is a "smart aleck," they usually can bring him around to being the "right kind of guy" and if he gets into trouble he has "five attorneys for his defense—the men are that close," said Chief Mayhew.

Now one of the most important factors in this fireman training to us, was the fact that it does not stop after that month's intensive drill or even after the year's probation. Every week so long as a man remains in the Fire Department, he goes through 18 different drills, reviewing every phase of his work as a fireman. Thus a fire fighter can never grow stale or forget his training. He is always ready for any kind of fire—any kind of emergency. His is a responsible, skilled profession and he must keep that skill in topnotch shape every day because his life or the life of a fellow fireman or someone trapped in a fire might depend upon it.

Weekly Fire Drill

You will see on these pages pictures of some of the D.C. firemen going through their weekly drill paces. The same type of drill work is practiced by those on duty on our fireboats in ports all over the country, and in addition to all the drill work to be done with engine, hook, ladder and hose, there are weekly drills in rescue squad work. In this training, officers explain and then question fire fighters about their positions at fires, cooperation between engine, truck and rescue squad units, handling of hose lines, climbing ladders, etc. the use, dangers and precautions to be taken and means of performing ventilation work, including drags, carries, rope ties, first aid, use of equipment for respiratory protection, life line signals, use of resuscitators and inhalators, forcible entry and location and use of special firefighting equipment.

We watched firemen go through their paces and were thrilled with the skill and precision displayed. Drill with a pompiers ladder was

(Continued on page 77)



About Your Blood . . .

THE MYSTERIOUS RH FACTOR

THE BIBLE says "The blood is the life," and so it is, for man surely cannot live without it and modern science is proving every day, that with it—that is with transfusions and with derivatives of it administered by physicians, thousands of lives that otherwise would be lost can be saved yearly.

This is just a story about your blood, the life-giving fluid, so important, yet so little known to most of us.

Your bloodstream is a busy river. It constantly bathes all parts of your body carrying in it oxygen, water and food, through an estimated 60,000 miles of waterways. The blood carries hormones too and enzymes and vitamins—all the factors that keep you a normal, healthy individual. It does something else, too, it picks up waste products from the body tissues and disposes of them.

This miracle of nourishment and exchange is accomplished with about a gallon and a half of the precious fluid, about 10 pints of which circulate constantly. The rest is held in reserve in the liver, spleen and other organs of the body.

Components of Blood

Now what are the components of the blood? About 55 percent is plasma, a yellow-colored fluid. The other 45 percent of the blood is made of solid particles—three kinds, red cells, white cells and platelets. The red cells are disc shaped, spongy and contain the hemoglobin which carries the oxygen to the body cells and brings back carbon dioxide. Red cells are

so tiny that 3,000 of them lined up would form an invisible line less than an inch long. There are, however, approximately 30 trillions of them in a man's body and about 27½ trillions in a woman's.

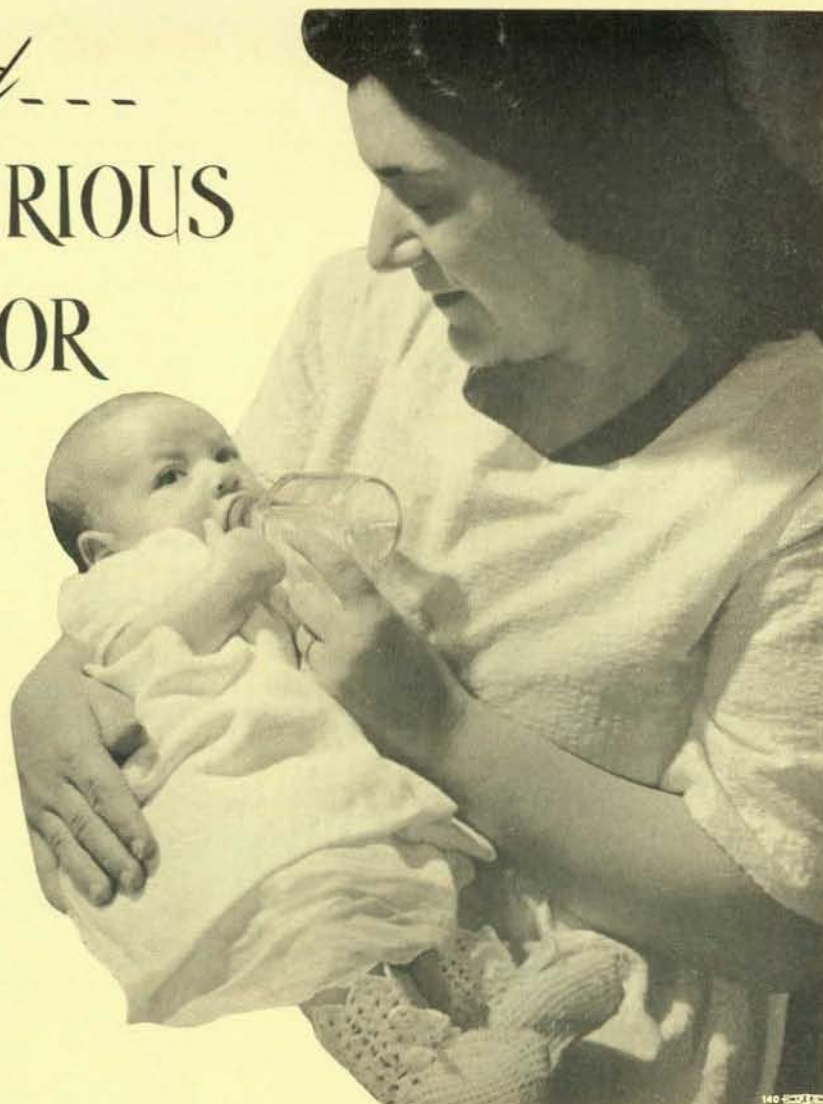
These red blood cells are manufactured in the bone marrow.

The second component of the blood, the white cells, are larger than the red cells and contain nuclei. Normally there is one white cell for every 600 red ones. The white cells are manufactured in two places—in the bone marrow and in the lymph glands. These cells are the ones that fight and de-

stroy bacteria thus preventing infection and disease.

Platelets, the third blood factor are varied in shape and size and have no color. Their job is to coagulate blood after injuries.

We've all heard much about blood types. What does it mean? There are four types of blood O, A, B and AB. It is easy for technicians to determine blood type. They merely drop red cells of the unknown specimen in saline solution. Then they mix it with A and B sera. If the blood is A, the B serum will clot it and vice versa. If it's O neither will clot it since



*Needless Fears and Unnecessary Misery Can
Be Avoided, If People Will Take Time to Learn
More About Blood, Truly a "Universal Medicine"*

O blood has neither the A or B factor. If it's AB type both sera will agglutinate it, since AB has both factors.

O blood is termed the universal type because it can be given to anyone. About 47 percent of the people have O blood, 40 percent A, 10 percent B and 3 percent AB.

It's no wonder that many victims of early transfusions died before man knew anything about blood type.

It was in the year 1616 that Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, but men had been attempting transfusions for more than a 100 years before that. Transfusions were tried with animal blood. In 1492, Pope Innocent VIII was desperately ill. Three donors offered blood and history doesn't record whether it was injected into the Pope or whether he drank it, but it does say he died and the three donors also. Now transfusions are common and safe.

O type blood, the universal type, can be given to anyone. But if A blood is injected into the veins of a B patient, and vice versa, it will be clumped. A severe reaction will result with pains and labored breathing. Chills and fever set in, followed by delirium and death. This never happens today when blood is carefully typed before transfusions are thought of.

About the Rh Factor

There is another property of the blood we hear a great deal about today. It's that mysterious Rh factor. This is a recent discovery, for although many little jaundiced babies died mysteriously through the years right after birth, or were stillborn, and many in the same family, no one associated blood or its properties with the circumstance.

Now what is that Rh factor? It's an inherited blood group factor in human red cells. It is so called because it was first discovered in Rhesus monkeys. This Rh factor exists in the blood of approximately 85 percent of our people. They are termed "Rh positives." Fifteen percent have the factor lacking and are "Rh negatives."

Since there has been so much

publicity given to this Rh factor in marriage and pregnancies, it has caused much apprehension on the part of many girls planning marriage or motherhood. A look at the facts should settle a lot of questions and eliminate numerous fears.

First off, there is no danger whatsoever in the marriage of two people who both have Rh positive blood. Neither is there any danger if both have Rh negative blood. And there is absolutely no danger when a woman with Rh positive blood marries a man with Rh negative type. That eliminates a lot of the possible worries. Now here is where the trouble *may* begin—when a woman with Rh negative blood marries an Rh positive man. This type of marriage occurs in only about 13 percent of the marriages in the United States. Even

then there's a 50-50 chance for no trouble if the baby inherits its mother's Rh negative blood which it does in half the cases. The only time danger enters the picture is when the baby inherits its father's Rh positive blood type. It is then that the mother's system may start producing antibodies against the baby's Rh positive blood, a little of which passes into her bloodstream, as the mother's blood flows into the baby's bloodstream. The antibodies produced by the mother set up a reaction which tends to destroy red blood cells in the baby's Rh positive blood.

Danger Grows

Usually with the first baby and often with one or two more, there is no difficulty because the mother's blood doesn't develop enough antibodies to cause real trouble. But after several pregnancies,

Blood at Work—in Peace



Blood plasma transfusion following surgery helped save the life of this eight-year-old child. The goal of the American Red Cross national blood program is to provide blood and eventually blood derivatives, such as blood plasma, for medical use wherever needed throughout the nation.

Blood at Work--in War

enough antibodies may be present to harm her baby. The baby may be stillborn, but usually it is born alive, badly jaundiced and in grave danger because of the battle raging within its bloodstream.

As we said before, discovery of the Rh factor is recent. Before doctors knew anything about it, it was, of course, completely overlooked in the administering of blood transfusions. If the mother with Rh negative blood ever received a transfusion of Rh-positive blood, even as a child, there is grave danger, for antibodies then will already have been built up and lie in wait to attack her baby.

It Could Kill!

Of course this can't happen now because people's blood is typed for Rh-positive and negative factors before any transfusion is given. However, any Rh negative persons who have ever had a blood transfusion, if given Rh positive blood, is known as "sensitized." If they were ever to receive more Rh positive blood, it *could* kill them.

But to get back to our Rh negative mother and her baby. There is certainly a message of hope for those babies of mothers with so many antibodies as to set up "erythroblastis," destruction of the blood cells within the baby's body. A complete transfusion of Rh negative blood to replace its Rh positive blood is now a common practice with these infants, a few minutes after birth, and this has saved the lives of dozens of babies in recent years. So much for the Rh factor and its control.

No Blood Differences

While we're on the subject, here's an old idea we'd like to squeal right now. There is no difference in the blood of white, Chinese, Negro, Indian or person of any other race. You can give blood or receive it from any of these race representatives without any sign or effect of any kind.

And speaking of giving and receiving blood, now's as good a time as any to make a little appeal for donors to the Red Cross Blood Bank. If you could only realize



Whole blood from the American Red Cross was flown to Korea at outbreak of combat and saved the lives of countless G.I.'s. Sometimes, as many as 20 pints of whole blood, or blood and plasma, have been necessary for one injured soldier. Here, a wounded G.I. is being prepared to receive a transfusion of whole blood shortly after he was brought into the front-line hospital.

the lives saved and the suffering alleviated, not only on our Korean battlefield but in hospitals all over these United States, by the administering of whole blood or plasma, you would certainly want to do your part. It can't hurt you in the slightest and it might save a life.

Wonderful Aid

Let us tell you a little bit about what they do with blood these days. In addition to giving whole blood where necessary, plasma, the 55 percent solution of the blood, can be extricated and sent anywhere to alleviate shock, and in treatment of burns to replace fluid lost from the blood. The wonderful thing about plasma is that it keeps indefinitely.

Gamma globulin can be made from plasma and is a vital factor in fighting measles.

Fibrinogen causes blood to clot.

Surgeons use it as a spongy white foam that can be placed right into wounds and controls bleeding.

Anti-hemophilis globulin is another derivative that speeds up blood-clotting time aiding Hemophilia victims.

The red blood cells fight anemia, and red blood cells have been made into pastes and powders and placed on wounds to induce faster healing.

Universal Medicine

Blood is a universal medicine—it truly, as the Bible says, "is the life." Know more about your blood and be willing to share it with others. It's a wonderful feeling to know your blood may save a soldier's life, or a baby's just coming into the world and bearing blood rent by Rh negative antibodies. If you can donate, call your Red Cross today.

TELEVISION SERVICE EXPERTS *at Work*



TELEVISION, only four years ago a mere infant, has grown to a full size adult in leaps and bounds.

When postwar television was just beginning there were fewer than 15,000 sets in use and today there are more than five million television receivers in the homes and business places of the American public. The saturation point is not yet in sight. The orderly foresighted way in which this growth has been accomplished makes one of the most inspiring sagas of American industry.

Long before the first television receivers were introduced commercially, extensive laboratory work was done to advance technical knowledge of the field as far as possible. The Radio Corporation of America alone invested many millions in research equipment and facilities.

Delicate Instruments

Television had a brief life before the war and then war-accelerated research again swept forward our knowledge of the medium. Postwar television emerged with pictures that were big and bright, clear and steady. Each television receiver, however, is a delicate electronic instrument composed of more than 1,000 elements assembled with approximately 450 connectors. It was imperative that these postwar sets be expertly installed, maintained and serviced by qualified technicians so that every receiver sold would give satisfaction and the public's confidence in the medium.



Resistance check of projection receiver is made by Lou Schaeperkoetter on branch mock-up device.

would be won and held. For this reason and based on pre-war experience, RCA Victor, launched an ambitious program under which the company contracted to maintain trouble-free performance of its receivers long after they made their way into the customer's home.

To accomplish this it was necessary to invest additional millions to establish a nation-wide television service with branches in every community in the country where television could be enjoyed. Each of these branches was equipped with all the most advanced electronic servicing and maintenance facilities. A fleet of trucks and warehouses, stocked with factory replacement parts, had to be maintained.

Training Program

Trained men were at a premium. It was necessary to employ thousands of technicians and train them how to maintain the television sets in operation. To accomplish this, RCA Service Company developed a training program, second to none in the country. Jointly with the I.B.E.W., an apprenticeship program was formulated and adopted.

To carry out this program a training center was set up at the RCA home office at Camden, New Jersey, and hundreds of men were brought to the training center to further their knowledge of television servicing. In addition, a home office study course was written by the RCA Institutes to be used in conjunction with "on-the-job" training.

It was fully realized that the

great number of technicians that were needed could not be trained over night. There were times when the backlog of service calls reached approximately 10,000 in number and it was necessary to fly men from one part of the country to another to reduce the backlog and keep the customers satisfied. With the hustle and bustle of satisfying the customers and eliminating the backlog, the consideration of the employee did not go unnoticed. Adequate wage standards were formulated and provisions made for the safety, health and welfare of the employees. It was during this rapid period of expansion that the television technicians were organized and a national agreement negotiated between the I.B.E.W. and the RCA Service Company.

Standard Procedures

In spite of the obstacles presented by the heavy demand for television service the training of these men was carried on. They were taught standardized procedures for installing antennas in order that the best possible reception would be obtained by the set owner. They were also taught basic fundamentals of television and the very intricate details of servicing all models of RCA Victor sets and as new sets were brought on the market the men were kept in step with the advancements of the industry.

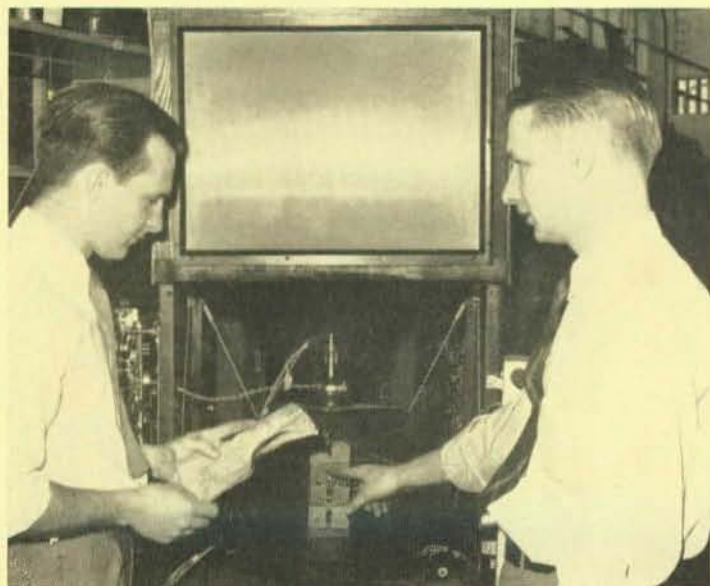
With the satisfaction of having well-trained and competent men,



Above: Instructor Russ Hall coaches students with aid of television set which is reserved for use in classrooms. Below: Employing blackboard diagrams, classroom instructor explains technical point.



Lower left: An old projection optical system being operated by technicians. Lower right: A technician uses a soldering gun on an AM-FM radio-phone unit.





Serviceman fills requisition for parts in well-stocked branch supply room.

the RCA Service Company offered to each set owner a service contract providing, for a flat annual fee, expert installation, suitable to the particular location, any needed replacement of parts, including the picture tube, for a full year and expert servicing by technicians, members of I.B.E.W., specializing in the one make of receiver. So pleased were the customers after the first year of this program that the RCA Service Company found contract renewals running at an unexpectedly high rate.

100 Branches

Today the RCA Service Company is a national servicing organization having 100 branches located in every television city, thousands of factory-trained technicians in the field, all members of the I.B.E.W., and a fleet of 2,500 vehicles equipped to service the several hundreds of thousands of receivers in customers' homes.

Training centers have now been established in Chicago, Illinois; Los Angeles, California; Detroit, Michigan; Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; New York City, New York and Baltimore, Maryland. The purpose of these training centers is to train more men more

effectively. All training is done by an experienced technician who has been trained in the art of instructing at the home office. Additional training centers will be added as the need for such centers is determined.

Important Function

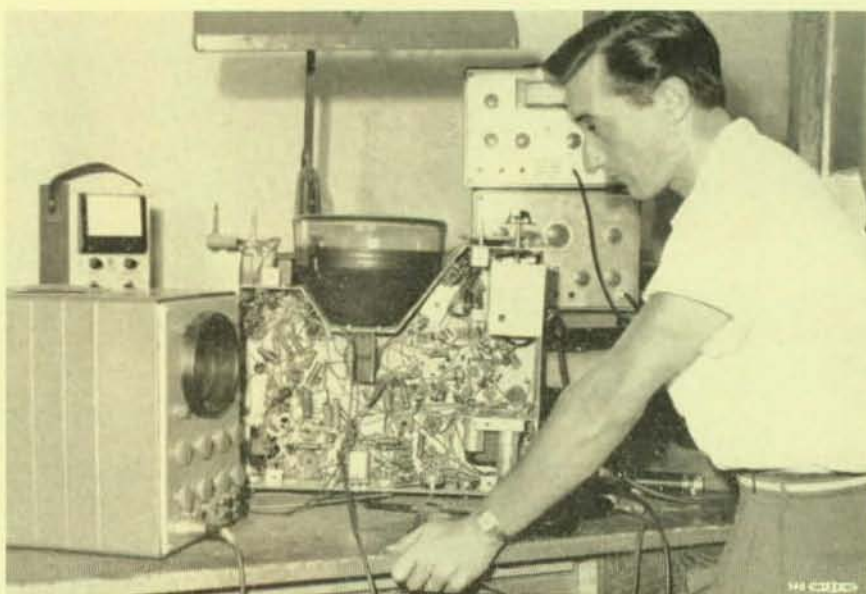
Television service has played an important supporting role in helping bring the giant entertaining medium to fruition. In performing this important function television service has emerged as an important industry in itself. It bids fair to become one of the better-paid occupations in the entire electrical industry.

When an installation request is received in one of the RCA factory branches, a technician is dispatched, presents his credentials to the

set owner, makes a careful on-the-spot check of the receiver to be certain it has arrived in perfect condition and then installs the type of antenna the owner wishes, either the indoor antenna which works satisfactorily in some locations or one of the several types of outdoor antennas which is almost invariably more efficient in bringing in broadcasts from all local stations. The set owner is then instructed in the proper operation of the receiver and the installation is completed. Should the owner have any difficulty with the receiver later he calls for service and one of the RCA Service Company's expert technicians is dispatched to his home. The service car is equipped with a wide assortment of replacement parts. The proper parts for the particular set are selected by



Technician Hubert Whitaker puts a 12-inch scope in a former 10-inch set.



John Marchetti of Collingdale, Pa., branch, makes alignment of television set.

reference to the RCA Service Company's elaborate case history filing system covering every receiver under contract. Thus, the service can be done in the home on the vast majority of the calls and the period in which the owner is unable to use his set is minimized.

Quick Repairs

When it is necessary to bring a set to the shop, highly efficient servicing methods speed it through repair as quickly as possible. Here, many specialists work on such complicated parts as tuners or such select work as cabinet repair or refinishing to insure the owner continued enjoyment from his television receiver over many years and maximum trade-in value when he is ready for a more advanced model.

Thousands of customers have

I.B.E.W. Representation of R.C.A. Employees

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers now represents approximately 10,000 of the production employees of the RCA-Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America at its plants in

Indianapolis, Indiana
Bloomington, Indiana
Marion, Indiana
Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania.

To this number approximately 2,200 more employees were added September 19, 1950 when the

I.B.E.W. overwhelmingly defeated the former C.I.O. organization, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, for right to represent the employees at the Lancaster, Pennsylvania Tube Plant.

In addition to the RCA-Victor Division employees, the I.B.E.W. represents more than 3,000 technician employees of the RCA Service Co., Inc., installing, servicing and repairing television sets.

written to the RCA Service Company expressing the satisfaction of the work performed by the RCA Service Company technicians. They have been commended for their courtesy, honesty and ability. It is a tribute to any company to have

employees such as these and to any union to have members such as these. The I.B.E.W. takes pride for the part it has taken in developing the men who have made such an outstanding reputation among television customers.



Wilbur Cook of Philadelphia branch prepares RF unit for alignment



Cycling of a 45 rpm record changer is checked by Gordon Williams, Camden.



While answering a customer's call the serviceman is busy checking file card.



Attractive Helen Kobasz, renewal contract sales clerk at Rahway, N. J., branch, types a customer contract.



A pretty smile helps to keep customers happy and coming back. Camden branch receptionist flashes just that.

Report Shows Labor Press Progress

(Continued from page 17)

notes of our whole meeting came with the realization of the considerable extent to which "racket" sheets, those unauthorized labor papers, have been curbed in the past year. I.L.P.A. has carried on a crusade against them and against the so-called "yearbooks" issued in many cities and made more progress toward eliminating both, than it has in any time in its history. The A.F. of L. Executive Council, having given us official recognition, further backed our code of ethics by a public denunciation of the "Trade Union Courier" of New York against whom I.L.P.A. has been crusading for years. However, there is still much to be done with regard to this particular problem of the "racket" sheets with their high-pressure advertising methods and I.L.P.A. will continue a forceful campaign against them.

Considerable discussion was directed toward regional conferences at our meeting this year. It is the feeling that regional conferences can be most helpful to all our member publications in the interim between our I.L.P.A. annual conventions.

Eastern Labor Press Conference, Mid-West Labor Press Association and Texas Labor Press Association were active in the past year. Their efforts were encouraged and attempts will be made to reorganize the Southern Labor Press Association, California Labor Press Conference and the Mountain States Labor Press and perhaps organize new regional groups to give additional impetus to our work.

Members Warned

Member publications were warned of the dangers in outfits like "Freedom's Foundation Inc." which caused embarrassment to a member publication last year, and were warned to clear carefully either with the I.L.P.A. or with the A.F. of L. before becoming involved in any activities with such undefined organizations.

Once again at our meeting, the important work of Labor's League

for Political Education was stressed and all publications renewed their pledge to cooperate in every way in carrying out the work of the League.

Progress has been made in the past year toward obtaining national advertising for our labor papers. In this regard the most complete survey of its kind on advertising in the labor press, was conducted by the International Labor Press of America, in order to furnish advertisers with pertinent information. This was done in an attempt to stimulate national advertisers to use the labor press as an outlet and thus aid those papers and magazines which are still dependent in large measure on advertisements in order to survive and carry on their important work.

A particular phase of labor press work stressed this year, concerned the part that the labor press can play in national security. In this regard, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Defense, Paul Griffith, addressed the banquet session on latest developments on the international scene. It is the plan of the I.L.P.A. to attempt to work more closely with the Department of Defense and to attend conferences which will enable our publications to do the job our country expects of us. There is no more patriotic group anywhere than the members of organized labor and it is certainly fitting, therefore, that the labor press be "in there fighting" to do all it can to further national security. The Defense Department has pledged itself to provide us with the information and help necessary to do the job.

The I.L.P.A. made special note of the encouraging number of institutions around the country and particularly the University of Illinois and Rutgers University, which are attempting to help us in our work of making more attractive, more readable publications of our respective papers and journals.

The International Labor Press of America pledged itself at its

annual meeting to continue to promote with all its strength the Union Label and to give full support and coverage to the Union Industries Show. In this regard, the new Director of the Union Label Trades Department of the A.F. of L., Mr. Raymond Leheney, addressed our group and extended cooperation.

Throughout our entire meeting, was woven the thread of the Congressional elections in November, the part we have attempted to play in "rewarding our friends and defeating our enemies," and the part we will continue to play by directing our editorial attacks on the enemies of organized labor. There has been tangible evidence all over the United States in the past two years which gives definite credence that the labor press is one of the strongest forces in carrying out political education work. I. L. P. E. has stated time and time again that the good work of the labor press, has in many communities, been the chief factor in getting its candidates elected to office.

Organizing Aid

The labor press by frank admission of the heads of International unions, has been highly instrumental in organizing the unorganized and in carrying on educational programs and safety projects for the good of the membership. Often our labor publications are doing a splendid job with decidedly limited staffs and funds.

The International Labor Press of America is willing—eager to tell the story and sell the policy of the American Federation of Labor everywhere. The sole purpose of the ILPA—the sole purpose of any labor journal or weekly periodical or even monthly mimeograph sheet is to do the job that the A.F. of L. wants and needs to have done. We of the International Labor Press of America, are determined to bend every effort to do the job to the very best of our ability. With the backing of the American Federation of Labor and the encouragement and support of all our unions that job will be done.

Fraternal Delegate,
J. SCOTT MILNE.

Thanksgiving Day



THE FIRST Thanksgiving Day was celebrated on December 13, 1621, by the Pilgrims in the newly settled colony of Plymouth. It marked the end of their first year in the New World, a year in which the struggle to exist almost was lost. But through the help of the friendly Indians and their wise old leader, Massasoit, the colonists learned to adapt themselves to their strange surroundings. Their kindly teachers, the Indians, taught them new methods of cultivation, showed them new foods and means to preserve them through the long winter.

It is no wonder, then, that a year later, when the goodly harvest was reaped, the Pilgrims held a feast in thanksgiving for their plenty.

Although familiar to most people, the story of that first Thanksgiving and the events which led up to it weave an interesting tale and one which has a significance for every American today.

The story has its beginning in England in the early seventeenth century. Since the time of Henry

VIII, there had been religious troubles throughout the country. The Church of England was established for all the people and those who did not accept its teachings were persecuted. The Puritans were among the Separatists—those sects which deviated from the doctrines taught by the Church of England. Their religion was not tolerated by the government and when it was impossible for them to practice it any longer, they chose to leave the country. In 1608, the Puritans landed in Amsterdam, where they found the refuge they sought. Peace and security were theirs at last, and the Puritans settled down to enjoy it.

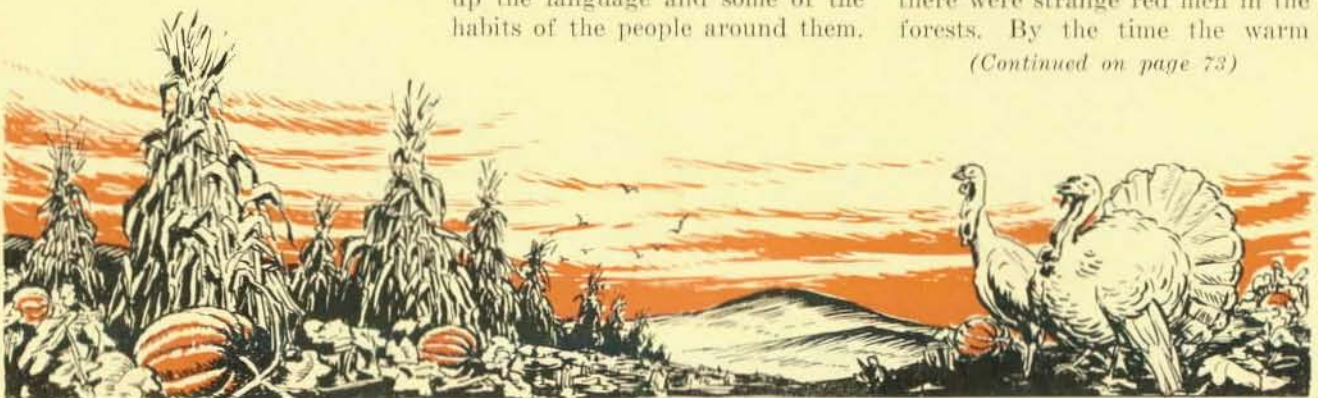
Things went well for a number of years, but while these new settlers were willing to leave their homeland for the sake of their religion, they were not so willing to forget their English heritage altogether. The Puritans wanted to keep the customs and the language they had known. It was necessary, however, to have some dealings with Dutch in order to survive and soon their children began to pick up the language and some of the habits of the people around them.

Foreseeing that this condition could not be remedied and unwilling that it should continue, the Puritans decided to come to the New World where the civilization would be of their own making and where they could practice their religion in the manner in which they saw fit.

Therefore, the Puritan Fathers requested and received a charter for land in America and in the latter part of July, in the year 1620, the Puritans set out in the famous "Mayflower," on the long journey to America. The last stop they made was at Plymouth, England, on September 6 and when they had finally crossed the ocean, almost four months later, they named the first land cited in honor of that city.

One hundred and two Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock on that December Day. The men immediately set about building shelters and seeking food. Life that winter was far from ideal. Storms up and down the coast were frequent, wild animals such as they had never before imagined beset them, and there were strange red men in the forests. By the time the warm

(Continued on page 73)





America, the Beautiful

*"America for spacious skies
For Amber waves of grain—"*

AMERICA, the melting pot of the world, where black and white and red and yellow men from every clime and country have learned to live together in peace! It's a wonderful country, Brothers—big and rich and beautiful, teeming with natural resources and full of people, who for the most part are pretty wonderful people. They have been smart enough to create a democracy, and what is more important, so far, they have been smart enough to preserve it. They're kind people too. On the whole, Americans have always been willing to share their goods and resources with nations less fortunate than themselves. In every foreign disaster, Americans have been at the forefront, offering assistance to suffering peoples—and witness the Marshall Plan, which certainly is one of the most humane and far-sighted projects ever created to aid a war-torn world. Yes, Americans, as a nation are charitable people, and I believe that our prosperity and success is due in no small measure to this factor.

BUT a country is only as great and strong and free as her citizens will her to be. A country can only be a world leader and help other nations to more freedom and a better way of life, if the men who hold the reins of government and make the policies so act. And that brings us to the whole crux of this editorial. Running this country, keeping it a strong free democracy, is not the prerogative of a chosen few. The responsibility rests on the shoulders of every one of us—to vote—vote for the men whom we know to be fair and square, who will hold their country's ends above their own, and to live—to so live that we as individuals preserve democracy—by respecting the rights of others, by showing no discrimination against race or creed, by taking an interest in our government and our schools and our churches and all the things that make our country great.

If every last one of us will make a sincere effort to do these things, we won't have much to fear and that bright flag we all love so well, will ever proudly swell in the breeze over cities great and small all over "America the beautiful."

Our Convention

This *Journal*, as it is now being prepared, will reach our delegates in Miami, where they will be assembled for our 24th Convention. It is a proud and happy time for our Brotherhood when we look over the gathering and see more than 2700 delegates representing nearly half a million men and women engaged in electrical work, all gathered in one union—one brotherhood—all striving to bring greater benefits, not just to a segment of our industry, but to all.

Once there were 10 men in the upper room of a dance hall—men with little means, but with foresight and stamina and courage, who prophesied how far electricity would go and who were determined that they and their followers would go with it.

Now our delegates, hundreds of them, from every state of the Union and province of Canada, are gathered in Miami's big impressive Dinner Key Auditorium, to make the rules and formulate the policies that will govern us all in the years ahead.

But there is still something present that has never changed through the years. It's that spirit of Brotherhood and the desire for the progress of the I.B.E.W. as a whole—and every local union in it. Somehow that spirit that dominated Henry Miller and J. T. Kelly and later Frank McNulty and Jim Noonan and Chuck Ford, and the rest, has been with convention delegates right up to the present day. With good spirit, real cooperation and a genuine desire to help one another, our Brotherhood can only continue to prosper and grow.

"One Union—One Brotherhood—We Go Forward Together!"

Thanksgiving and...

November brings us two holidays—two very different holidays, and yet somehow this year, in my mind they are linked together. Why? Well, Thanksgiving of course reminds us to be grateful for all that we have—and we here in America have so very much to show gratitude for. Armistice Day always brings a vision of small white crosses and the memory of brave men who died to preserve the land and the freedoms and the way of life that we are grateful for. The two seem very closely bound together.

And this year on Thanksgiving, we have new

blessings for which to be grateful. Now, as this editorial is being written, the war in Korea has taken a different view. With the brilliant leadership of General MacArthur and the brave action of our men, the United Nations forces have retaken all that was lost. We can be very grateful for this. But the country retaken, means many more white crosses in Arlington—and we are deeply grateful to those who will lie beneath them.

We are glad and sorrowful at the same time and very hopeful that perhaps this small but terrible war, may prevent World War III. A Russia—who has seen the strength of United Nations, has watched them stand by and back up their policies, has watched a United States once again prepare quickly for war and act strongly and decisively in the emergency—may not be so willing to tackle World War III. She wants no parts of what she is not positive she can win.

And now we must go forward and offer a helping hand to the people of Korea, help them to restore their country so that they and other Asiatic people will know that we speak the truth when we say we are not an aggressor nation. This may be the beginning of peace in the world. Through this terrible little war which took many brave lives, and through aid to the country the war was fought in, we may be able to prove that the United States and the other free nations of the world, are truly *against* aggression and *for* the well being of all peoples. This war has been the trial by fire for democracy and perhaps from it will come the evidence that will convince Asiatic peoples that democracy is the best way of life.

Meanwhile we celebrate Thanksgiving and Armistice Day, with deep thanks to God for all the blessings He has bestowed upon us, and for the recent victories in Korea, and in gratitude to those who died to make those victories possible.

Impartial View of Taft-Hartley

We in organized labor are often accused of being unable to look at the Taft-Hartley law impartially or with anything but a biased view. I guess these criticisms are correct—a man bitten by a vicious dog can hardly be expected to take a kindly attitude toward the dog.

But take a look at the conclusions drawn by a lady economics professor from Vassar College, after she made an impartial study of the T-H law and its consequences. Dr. Emily Clark Brown is particularly qualified to make such an objective study of national labor policy because of her long background in labor policy problems and her wide contacts with regional offices of the N.L.R.B.

Here's what the lady discovered:

The Taft-Hartley Act is not a good law.

It does not meet the tests of a sound labor policy.

It hampers the development of mature and responsible collective bargaining between employers and employees.

It has encouraged the continuing fight against labor organizations by "employers who have not accepted the modern way in labor relations."

It has increased conflict in labor-management relations.

To Our Press Secretaries

On another page of your magazine you will find an account of an award of merit which was made to your *Journal*. We pause here in the midst of our editorial comment this month to say we share that award with you, our press secretaries, those who are writing now and those other faithful ones who have sent contributions through the years. A *Journal* is only so good as the material in it, and the "Local Lines" section of our *Electrical Workers' Journal* has always been one of our best features. Our people write interestingly and well and we want them to know that the awards we have won recently belong to them just as much as they belong to us.

The Physically Handicapped

Whenever we see a man or woman with a serious physical handicap, we are momentarily moved to pity. We regret to see a friend or neighbor or fellow citizen forced to go through life bearing the burden of blindness, or paralysis or a missing limb. But it is a well known fact that these people (except in the case of the very few who become professional beggars) want no sympathy. However, they would welcome understanding help.

Now what we are driving at in this editorial, is something that has been stressed by the President of the United States, by the Secretary of Labor and the entire staff of the Labor Department as well as the American Federation of Labor, for many months, a campaign to encourage employers to hire the physically handicapped.

As fellow countrymen, we owe these people something, particularly those who suffered their injuries in the war for our defense. But while we owe them something, and attempt to pay the debt by giving them employment, we are most likely to be very well paid in return. Recent studies made, prove that on the average, handicapped workers' production records equal those of the physically fit, and in addition their records for tardiness and absenteeism, were much lower on the whole than that of their fellow workers with no physical disability.

From my own personal experience, I can tell you that in an electrical manufacturing company employing members of our Brotherhood, one of the most competent workers I ever saw was a blind man, and one of the best secretaries I ever knew was a young woman with an artificial hand.

I am convinced that hiring the physically handicapped has many compensations.

Baltimore's Local 28 observes *Golden Anniversary*

ANOTHER proud and happy day in the annals of our Brotherhood was reached on September 30, when one more of our local unions reached that golden mark that spells 50 years of successful unionism and progress. L.U. No. 28, Baltimore, Maryland was chartered in September of 1900. Back in those days electrical workers worked a 60-hour work week. They received \$2.00 a day for 10 hours' work. They had no economic protection. They had no job security. United under the banner of the I.B.E.W., they have come a long way. A \$20.00 a day wage and a 40-hour work week are customary today. They have job security and good working opportunity (98 percent over a five-year period.)

Proud of Local

Yes, L.U. 28, like many of our local unions, has come a very long way and on Saturday night its members held a wonderful party—a demonstration to let everyone know the local was having a birthday and to prove to all that

this union affiliation is a proud and happy thing.

The Fifth Regiment Armory, usually a bare barn of a building was transformed by drapes and flags and soft lights into a banquet hall fitting a beautiful occasion.

The long dais in the center of the huge hall seating the speakers was beautifully decorated in white and gold. Two thousand guests were seated at tables in full view of the dais. A delicious dinner, Maryland style, was served and four 200-pound birthday cakes, beautifully decorated, were ceremoniously cut to serve the members and guests.

Honorable Edward A. Garmatz, of the U. S. House of Representatives and member of L.U. 28, acted as toastmaster, and expressed the feeling of pride and happiness it gave him, to preside over such a gathering. He said that he had been a member of the union for over 30 years and that it had been by the help of L.U. 28 and other labor organizations that he had been elected to Con-

gress and that he never would forget to express his gratitude and obligation to his union.

Invocation was made by the Reverend Erwin H. Bueneman.

Governor's Praise

William P. Lane, Governor of Maryland, honored guest, said of the I.B.E.W.:

"You have provided for your people the things they ought to have."

"The I.B.E.W. has given me confidence. You have been successful with your membership, and I am after the membership of the people of Maryland to provide them with schools, roads and hospitals—the things they ought to have."

The Mayor of Baltimore, Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. was called upon next. It happened to be his 22nd wedding anniversary and Carl G. Scholtz, business manager of L.U. 28, presented the pretty smiling wife of the mayor with a bouquet of red roses. In his remarks the mayor stated that the City of Baltimore was proud



Edward D. Bieretz, assistant to the International President, is assisted by local Bakers' union officers as he cuts birthday cake. Toastmaster for the evening was Congressman Edward A. Garmatz, a member of Local Union 28, shown below (left) with Fourth District International Vice President Gordon Freeman. Below, right, Carl G. Scholtz, Local 28 business manager and International Executive Council member speaks.



Below: International Executive Council Member H. H. Broach, left, greets Hon. William P. Lane, Jr., governor of Maryland, right while Edward G. Rost, president of Local Union 28, looks on. Below right: Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., Baltimore, addresses 2,000 members and guests.







Baltimore's Local 28 observes
Golden Anniversary

of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and all it had done for the city. "It is difficult to think of any phase of our lives not directly affected by electricity," he said. "And, it is equally difficult to think what would happen were it not for skilled men such as are to be found in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. I say it would be difficult to picture conditions that would exist were it not for you men, because we would have only chaos and lack of progress."

The mayor continued, saying "Leadership of course, has played a most important part in the accomplishments of union labor and Baltimore has been most fortunate in the high type of men guiding the destinies of organizations such as yours."

Gordon Freeman, International Vice President of the Fourth District in which L.U. 28 is located, was an honor guest at the banquet and spoke briefly to the members, stressing progress of the I.B.E.W. and certain phases in the history of the Brotherhood.

Past and Present

H. H. Broach, member of the International Executive Council had a few words of encouragement and praise for the membership of L.U. 28. He went back to the days of the first conventions of our Brotherhood when the few delegates traveled to the convention cities by boxcar. Mr. Broach said that quite a contrast exists today when more than 2700 delegates, representing half a million members, will journey to Miami "in style." And he added that this is only the beginning. The Brotherhood will continue to expand and grow strong, living up to its motto of going everywhere that electricity goes.

The honor of cutting L.U. 28's birthday cakes was given to Edward D. Bieretz, assistant to President Tracy at the International Office and long-time member of L.U. 28. His years of membership in the local number 44 and from 1919 to 1930 when he came to the International Office, Mr. Bieretz

was business manager of Local 28. Mr. Bieretz cut the birthday cake and presented pieces to the honored guests with the following appropriate remarks.

"On this occasion we have assembled in joyful celebration of an era of achievement in the elevation of living standards as an incentive to good citizenship.

"On this date, 50 years ago, an incident occurred which marked the dawn of this accomplishment.

"The incident consisted of the granting of a charter by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to 11 pioneers in the field of economic justice for electrical workers of our city. Thus was Local 28 given birth by the parent organization.

Healthy Unit

"Having matured from birth into a healthy component unit of the I.B.E.W., Local 28 in jubilant commemoration desires to manifest its gratitude to the parent body for the sustaining encouragement, the wise counseling and guidance we received along the road of progress.

"As a member and servant of the local union, it therefore now becomes my pleasant duty to extend to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as an expression of appreciation, for benefits received, the first piece of our birthday cake through International Vice President Gordon Freeman.

"As proud citizens of this our free State of Maryland, the members of Local 28, cherishing the birth of freedom and religious tolerance, signified by the arrival of the Ark and the Dove at our shores, are happy in the knowledge that the fair ecutcheon of Maryland remains unblemished and is still free of any stains of denial of human and constitutional rights by any image of little Taft-Hartley enactments on its statute books.

"We are therefore eager to present to our fellow citizens of the state a piece of our 50th birthday cake in a spirit of stout fellowship, through its chief magistrate, his Excellency our good Governor, Honorable William Preston Lane.

"As the members of Local 28 are proud of the heritage of their organization so do they pride its place of birth. Our fair City of Baltimore where Carrolls flourished and the fame of Calvert grew—where our old defenders perished as their valiant swords they drew! Baltimore where the memorable words of our National Anthem, the 'Star-Spangled Banner' were written, dedicating the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave to posterity!

"We are happy to, on this our Golden Jubilee, extend to our fellow citizens of Baltimore a token of our appreciation for the cooperation they have displayed and in so doing we present a portion of our 50th Birthday cake through his honor our progressive and esteemed Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro."

No comment on this beautiful banquet could be complete without a word about the officers of L.U. 28 who planned it, Edward G. Rost, Jr., president, John Franz, vice president, George H. Neukomm, financial secretary, Louis Polley, recording secretary, I. C. Franz, treasurer and particularly Carl G. Scholtz, business manager, and chairman of the affair.

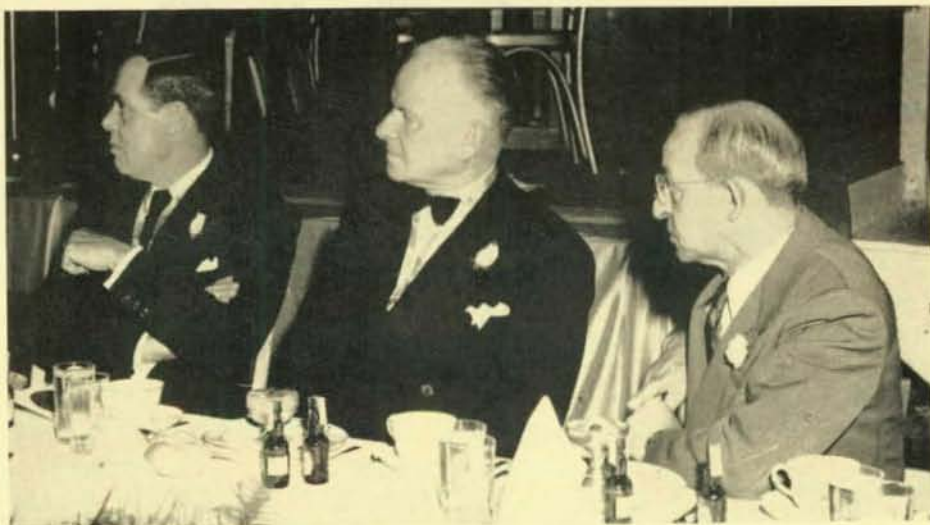
Laid Foundation

In his brief remarks, Mr. Scholtz said:

"We assembled here in recognition of the contribution of our charter members to the cause of humanity in laying the foundation for the building of Local 28—a proved institution in the promotion of economic justice for wage-earning electrical workers and a cooperating unit of the electrical industry of our community. The courage, foresight and determination of these, our charter members, serve to inspire us to greater effort in the perpetuation of the cause they espoused and to which we dedicate ourselves. We would be remiss indeed, if on this occasion we did not include in our recognition of inspiration the encouragement we receive from observing the satisfaction and con-

(Continued on page 74)

Right: Among guests were (left to right): Frank Clark Ellis, president, Baltimore Building Trades Council; Joseph P. McCurdy, president, United Garment Workers of America, and Harry Cohen, president, Maryland State and District of Columbia Federations of Labor. Below: The Rev. R. J. Froehlich delivers the banquet benediction.



Below: Business Manager Scholtz presented Mrs. Thomas D'Alesandro roses. It was her 22nd wedding anniversary.



Below: Rev. Erwin H. Bueneman, who rendered invocation, chats with Louis P. Sherman, I.B.E.W. general counsel.

Below: Thomas Biddison (left), city solicitor, and C. Markland Kelly, city council president, were visitors.



With the Ladies



Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness

GIRLS, we're waxing philosophical again this month. I just saw the proofs on our cover and read Mr. Milne's editorial on Thanksgiving and Armistice Day and began to think what a wonderful country this is to live in, with freedom and justice for all and the God-given right under our Constitution for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Thanksgiving is coming along soon and certainly if any persons ever had cause to give thanks, we American women have. I hate to admit it, but in some parts of the world, even in this, the middle of the 20th Century, women are still regarded as chattel and have little better status than some of the farm animals. But here in America, blessed land of democracy and equality, we have the right to live our lives as we choose. There is hardly an occupational field closed to women today—we can become lawyers, doctors, aviators, airplane mechanics, machinists, dentists, if we choose.



In many countries of the world, female children are not even taught to read and write. Here, we have access to the best universities and college in the world.

And if we choose to stay home and take care of our families, we have all sorts of wonderful gadgets to aid us and save our time. There are women, you know, who never heard of a vacuum cleaner and who still wash clothes in a stream, beating them against rocks to get them white and clean.

We have the best schools and the best medical aid possible for our children. Every opportunity is afforded to them to grow up healthy and strong and educated and ready to take an important place in this country of ours.

That Important Vote

Yes, girls, we American women have lots to be thankful for and in gratitude, there are certain things we

should do in return. We should willingly accept our place in our community as good citizens. That means, first off, that we should exercise our right to vote. We didn't always have a vote you know—and those suffragettes of years ago that we talk about

laughingly today, had a hard time convincing the men of this country that women were intelligent enough to vote. Let's keep faith with them in thanks for the battle waged, by being intelligent enough to keep exercising that vote and be at the polls on Election Day. We wives and mothers have such a terrific stake in this nation of ours that it's just inconceivable that any woman wouldn't be at the polls protecting her home and her children and aiding her union husband in fighting that T-H law that has been such a drawback to him as a union-man ever since it was instigated.



Make Children Good Citizens

There are other things we should do in gratitude for all that we enjoy in this great land of ours. We should instill in our children a deep respect for their country and its institutions. They can't be taught too early the responsibility of good citizenship. The reins of government, the affairs of state, the destiny of this nation, will some day be their generation's. We must help to make them ready so they will govern a little more wisely, do a little better job than we have done. The groundwork must be laid early.

We must do other things and help our children to do them also. In gratitude for the democracy we possess, we must not show discrimination towards others of any race or creed. So many of us say we believe the Creator made us all equal but we do not act as if we do. Children are quick to imitate all that their

parents do. If we want them to grow up tolerant and with a kindly attitude toward all men, we must be careful to set the example ourselves.

Yes, we have obligations as citizens. In gratitude for what the Pilgrim Fathers and the other men and women who pioneered this nation did for us, we should so live and work so that we may hand on this heritage just a little better than it was given to us.

There are other things we should do also. We have the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Let's take advantage of every bit of that right. Let's resolve today to put as much into life as we can and to get as much out of it as we can. Let's live each day as it comes, enjoying every precious minute and letting the tomorrows take care of themselves.

Take Happiness

Make your husband and children happy. Be so busy finding ways and means of absorbing more happiness, that you don't have time to nag or scold or fuss. The saddest words in the world, the most forlorn feeling, springs from these — "What might have been." Don't ever miss an opportunity for giving happiness and enjoying it yourself.

These precious years come but once — don't waste them in bickering and dissatisfaction.

Let's resolve today, before we're a day older that we are really going to be grateful for what we have, that we're going to show our gratitude by being happy, taking advantage of what we have and adding to the happiness of others.

Let's go, girls, let's contribute more to, and receive more benefit from, that wonderful right we have to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."



Our Auxiliaries

We hope all our auxiliaries are busy these days helping local committees of Labor's League for Political Education to get out the vote. How about it girls? Doing your share?

With a forward look toward Christmas, we hope our auxiliaries are planning activities for aiding the poor at the holiday season. Our auxiliaries have done some wonderful work along these lines in the past.

And let us hear from you. How about sending us a recipe or two for a special box on your woman's page entitled, "Recipes From Our Auxiliaries."

The following letters were received this month.

L. U. 26, Washington, D. C.

The Women's Auxiliary of Local No. 26, I.B.E.W., held its last meeting on Tuesday, September 26, 1950, at 1745 K Street, N.W. There was a good attendance and a new member was added to the auxiliary. Plans were made for the coming month. First, a dance will be given on November 4th in the Terrace Room of the National Airport, music to be furnished by Tiny Meeker's orchestra. Tickets are on sale now, so keep the date in mind. Everyone who has gone before knows what a fine time we have; we are just like one big family. And there will be a door prize, too.

Secondly, a bingo will be held when a suitable place is found.

Our auxiliary is having a membership drive, so, ladies, if your husband is a member of Local 26, come and join us. If you have not been asked by some member and would like to join, come to the next meeting—Tuesday, October 24th, at 8:30 p.m., 1745 K Street, N.W.

July, August and September birthdays were celebrated after our business meeting. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Marion McChesney and Mrs. Buelah Hope.

LAURA JOHNSTON, P.S.

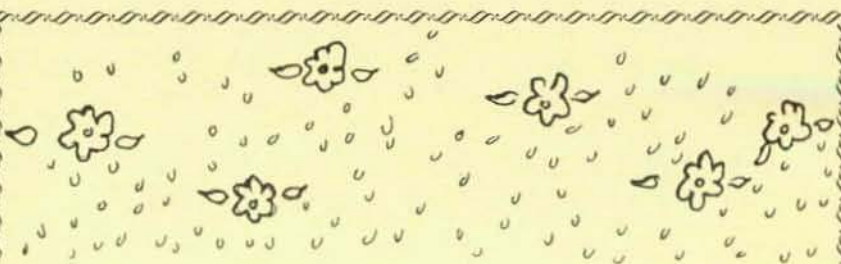
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L. U. 569, San Diego, Calif.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Electricians' 569 met at the home of Mrs. Lorraine Parkman for a pot-luck luncheon on Thursday, September 14. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Mary Grover.

The last business meeting of the year was held Tuesday night, September 26, at 8 p.m. We had an election of officers, with the following results: President, Mary Grover; Vice President, Ethel Britt; Secretary, Mabel Small, and Treasurer, Gwen Robins.

JEANNETTE McCANN, P.S.



So You're Going to Have a Shower!

Comes a time in every woman's life when she's called on to give a friend a shower. When that time comes, do you rack your brain for a new idea—something just a little different in the way of decorations and refreshments? Here are a few ideas for you.

BRIDAL SHOWER

How's this for a new decoration? It's not pretty but it's unusual and different and will bring interesting comments from your friends, used to the conventional umbrella or sprinkling can motif.

Fasten two long sticks to a clothes basket and attach a shower curtain. (The clothes basket and shower curtain can be the shower giver's gifts to the bride.) Purchase one of those lifelike rubber masks in the Ten Cent Store, stuff it with paper and place a shower cap on its head. Place this face on top of a broom or mop handle and allow it to peek through the shower curtain. Gifts for the bride may be hidden inside in the clothes basket.

KITCHEN SHOWER

Here's another decoration just a little different that may be used for a kitchen shower. We executed this idea recently with good effect. Using a broom handle for a starter, tie on pillows and then dress the dummy form so created in a housedress and apron. Get a colored mammy face from the Five and Dime and tie the head up in a kerchief. Stand your colored mammy in the corner of the room where your shower is to be held and place a clothes basket at her feet. Now—here is where the novelty comes in. Instead of placing the kitchen shower gifts for the bride in the basket, fill it with gas-filled balloons. To the string of each, attach a little rhyme—for example:

"To find a gift for when you're wed,
Look beneath your hostess' bed."

Cover the balloons over with a table cloth or other cloth to simulate a basket of clothes. On removing the covering the guests will be surprised to see the gas-filled balloons pop up and rise to the ceiling. Then locating the hidden gifts by the little verses makes an interesting diversion.

CLOTHES LINE BABY SHOWER

Here's the simplest idea in the world for a decoration for a Baby Shower. Everyone knows the mother of a small baby has lots of washing to do and lots of little garments to hang out on the line. Stretch a clothes line, covered in pink or blue crepe paper, across your living room with bows at each end. As your guests arrive, clothespin their gifts to the line by their ribbons.

ABOUT REFRESHMENTS

Now about those refreshments. If you want to try something just a little different instead of the usual ice cream and wedding or baby shower cake usually served at shower parties, why not serve little sandwiches and little fancy iced cakes, mints and nuts, and make your "piece de resistance" an ice cream cake. Local ice cream manufacturers make these beautifully in wedding or baby shower design and they create an attractive centerpiece when you are ready to serve. They cut like an ordinary layer cake, but should be removed from dry ice at least an hour before serving time. If you prefer, fancy individual ice cream molds may be used. These are most attractive—flowers, doves, hearts, slippers, wedding rings and the like for Bridal Showers; baby shoes, storks, bassinets, etc., for Baby Showers.

Happy Showering!



Armistice Day

THERE AREN'T many people in America today who don't know the significance of the date November 11, 1918. At five A.M. on that morning, the armistice which brought World War I to an end was signed. Bells rang and throngs of people shouted and paraded through the streets. Paper streamers entwined the crowds and blankets of confetti enveloped them. Flags were raised and churches opened, as grateful, happy mothers and wives gave thanks.

I wonder how many remember these many years since, how the First World War started.

World War I had its beginning in a tiny, insignificant town in Serbia, a small European kingdom. While travelling there, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated by an insane nationalist. With support from Germany, Austria immediately blamed the Serbian government for the incident, claiming it was intentional. Such severe reparations were demanded by Austria, that Russia came to the aid of the smaller country. Encouraged by France, Russia began to mobilize to defend her fellow Slavs. In the eyes of Germany, this was tantamount to war and when Russia refused to demobilize, Germany declared war. In order to protect her interests, England sided with France and Russia. Events oc-

curred rapidly after that and soon, almost all the countries of the world were involved in the controversy. The powerful German army overran Belgium and France, while the German navy wrought havoc on the seas.

Despite the precarious position of its economy, which was to a large extent dependent upon the success of the Allies, the United States remained neutral through two years of the conflict. But the Germans were wrecking our shipping so completely that by 1916, we were compelled to take sides against them. The American people were deeply incensed at the sinking of the British passenger ship, *Lusitania*, on which 128 Americans lost their lives. No positive declaration was made, however, until April 4, 1917, when President Wilson called a special session of Congress and demanded "... the vindication of right ..." in order that the world be made safe for democracy.

Entrance of the United States into the war came at an extremely opportune moment, since the fortunes of the Allies were at a low ebb at that time. By the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Russia withdrew from the war, Austria had wrecked the Italian army and the lines of war-weary British soldiers in France constantly were being pushed back. The fresh American troops, which poured in at just

the right time, made important contributions toward checking the German advance. In July, the Allies launched a counterattack and the aggressive offensive which began then never ceased until the Armistice. By late September, it was evident that the tide of battle had turned.

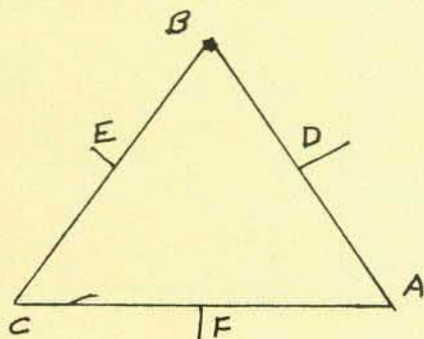
For three days before the signing of the Armistice, peace discussions had been going on in the forest of Compiegne, France, where the headquarters of Marshall Foch, commander of the Allied forces were located. The terms were finally agreed upon and hostilities ceased at 11 a.m. on November 11th.

In 1921, Congress made November 11th a legal holiday in the United States. The coffin of an unidentified American soldier was brought from a cemetery in France and upon arrival in Washington on November ninth, was laid in state in the Capitol. Here it remained for three days, after which it was placed in a tomb in Arlington National Cemetery, where a guard of honor keeps a constant watch over it.

Armistice Day is observed annually in the United States and at 11 a.m. on every November 11th, there are three minutes of silence in honor of those who died in the first World War, that their children might live in peace and freedom.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Q. I would like to distribute a 15 K.V.A. lighting and portable tool load among the three phases of a 220-volt Delta connected transformer bank. Would it be better to use the midpoints D.E.F. or the Delta corners F.A.D. with D.B.E. and E.C.F.? Assuming F. to be neutral can it be tapped at the transformer and used as outlined above without conflicting with the Code?



F. R. ELLIOTT—L.U. 111

A. When the three single-phase transformers are connected together in a Delta system, only the neutral tap at F may be used for the 110-volt lighting load and the tap connected to the ground. There will be 220 volts at D. and E.

If there is no three-phase power required and all the load is 110 volts for lighting and the portable tools then it is suggested that the three single-phase transformers be separated and each transformer be connected across a single phase of the high-tension distribution lines. Then the center tap will have 110 volts from neutral to each ungrounded conductor.

When the transformers are connected Delta, the standard practice is to connect the three-phase main feeder to the connecting point of the three transformers, i.e. A.B. and C. and the neutral at F.

Q. When and why are auto-transformer type starters used with motors? Please show a simple diagram of how this type of starter is connected to the motor.

A. In rural districts or in locations where the power company does not have heavy enough service to absorb the momentary increased current demand for the stroking torque of a large motor, the power company will specify the maximum amount of locked rotor current that a customer may connect to their service cables. Motors starting under load draw generally six times their normal running current at full load.

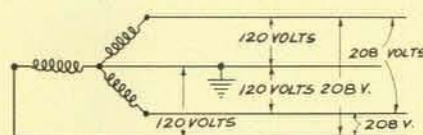
In order to reduce this inrush of current and to limit the start-

ing torque a reduced voltage type of starter is used which makes use of an auto-transformer, a resistor (sometimes called grids) or a reactor in the circuit and then when the motor has come up to full speed the current limiter is shunted out of the circuit and the full voltage is impressed on the motor for normal running conditions.

See diagram below for connection of auto-transformer type starter to motor. With an auto-transformer the starting current, kilovolt-amperes and starting torque varies as the square of the voltage at the motor terminals.

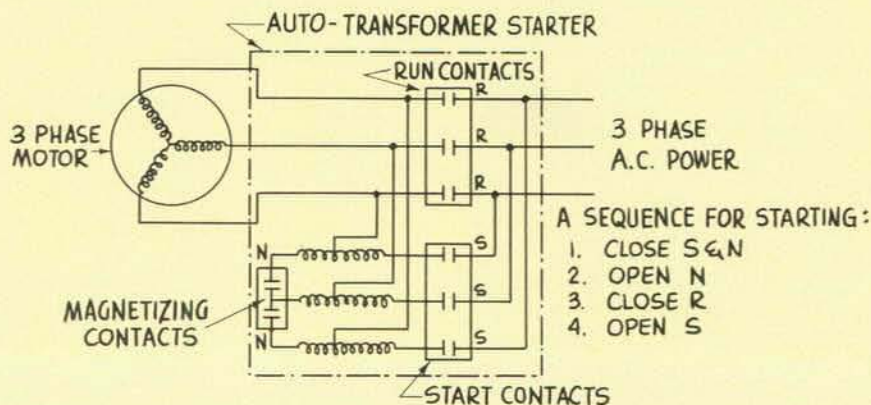
A disadvantage of this type of starter is that the torque which is applied remains practically constant for the first step of starting and practically constant at another value for the second step, whereas with the primary resistance type starter the torque varies, increasing steadily as the motor accelerates to its normal running speed.

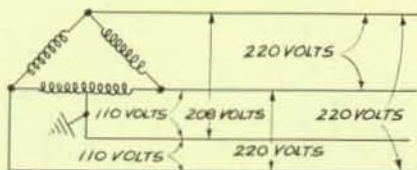
Q. I believe the most common three-phase four-wire system is a star or wye connection. The fourth wire is brought out from the midpoint of the wye and grounded with the voltage relations as shown.



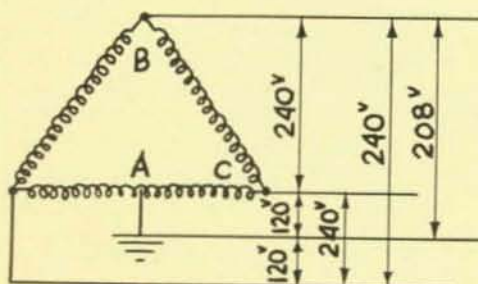
(Diagram) I also say there is a Delta three-phase, four-wire system. The neutral or fourth wire is brought out from a center tap on one phase with the voltage relations as shown. (Approximately)

RALPH H. EVES—L. U. 773
Windsor, Ontario, Canada





A. The diagram and voltage relationships are indeed correct in both cases. The Delta system for four wires is very seldom mentioned or used by the average person and so we are grateful to Brother Eves for bringing it to the attention of our readers. The values of the voltage are obtained by the calculations shown below:



The disadvantage of the Delta four-wire system is that the 120-volt tap can only be made on one phase whereas with the Star or Wye systems 120-volts may be obtained from all three phases for a balanced distribution.

Q. I would like to know how to measure or ascertain the mechanical load and how to figure out the size motor (H.P.) to do the work. I realize this is quite an involved question—whether it is direct drive or gear or pulley ratios.

W. L. FRYAR,
Card in I.O.

A. For any motor: $H.P. = \frac{\text{Torque (foot pounds)} \times R.P.M.}{5250}$

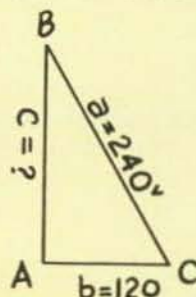
To find the torque exerted by the mechanical load, industry uses various types of dynamometers. To give the hand book description, there are two classes of dynamometers; absorption and transmission. The most common type of absorption dynamometer is the Prony brake and the load is applied by tightening the brake band or adding weights. Other types are

the Westinghouse turbine brake and also the magnetic brake.

The transmission dynamometers are the torsion and the cradle types. These types absorb only the part of the power represented by friction in the dynamometer itself, whereas the normal type absorbs the total power delivered by the machine being tested.

Since one does not generally have dynamometers, you will have to do a little common-sense reasoning or guessing at what horsepower motor you think will do the work demanded, based upon the definition of "foot pound" and "horse-

EQUIVALENT DIAGRAM:



$$\begin{aligned} a^2 &= b^2 + c^2 \\ c^2 &= a^2 - b^2 \\ c &= \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \\ c &= \sqrt{240^2 - 120^2} \\ c &= 207.8 \end{aligned}$$

power." The "foot pound" is the unit of work or energy equal to the work done in lifting a mass of one pound one foot vertically against the attraction of gravity at the surface of the earth. The "horsepower" is the unit of power representing the ability to do work at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second. And so you judge how many foot pounds of work one wishes to do and at what speed.

The formula for H.P. transmitted by "Cold-Rolled Steel Shafting" is:

$$H.P. = \frac{d^3 R}{100}$$

d = diameter of shaft
R = Revolutions per minute

If the shaft is made of "Turned Steel" multiply the value obtained by the above formula by 0.8.

The formula for H.P. transmitted by "Belting" is:

$$H.P. = \frac{tws}{33000}$$

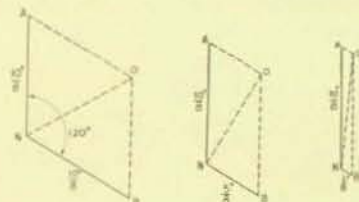
w = width of belt in inches
s = speed of belt in feet per minute
t = tension per inch width of belt

(33,000 is obtained by 550 ft.-lbs./sec x 60 seconds)

Comment

EDITOR: In the June issue, the answer to Brother Bjorkman, concerning the 3-wire circuit taken from a 4-wire 3-phase supply is a good technical method but some of the Brothers might be interested in a less accurate but much easier way.

Using his same sketch, with neutral open, the voltage way across is 208 and each lamp gets 104 volts. Closing the neutral makes the voltage jump up to 120 for each lamp or 240 way across. This proves the neutral carries something to get this result.



Using the sketch at left—excepting the figures giving the load, and calling each lamp 10 amps, for easy figuring, and using 1/8" for each amp—scale off 10/8" for each leg of N to A and N to B. Draw AO parallel to NB and BO parallel to NA. NO will represent the neutral current and will scale 10/8" also.

This same method also gives the neutral current for any unbalanced load. Keeping NA at 10/8" and making NB at 5/8" for 5 amps—NO shows a smaller neutral current. Again: with NB at 1/8", NO will be almost 10/8". Remember, the angle ANB will always be 1/3 of a circle, or 120 degrees in each casing, barring such small items as differences in power factor in the two legs and other small factors.

HERBERT A. FISKE,
Local Union 224.

Highly Trained Men Serve Labor's Cause

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—In this and all following articles that will appear in the JOURNAL under the authorization of Local No. 1, we hope to present many subjects that will be of interest not only to Local No. 1, but to the Brotherhood as a whole.

Local No. 1 realizes that now is the time to explain the advantages and progress enjoyed by our local union, and we believe there is no better medium than our JOURNAL which is mailed to the homes of our members. We feel, too, that the public at large should be kept informed that the present-day union is no rowdy, boss-dominated group of uneducated men meeting in badly-kept union halls.

The public must be made to realize that the present-day local union is composed of educated, highly-trained men who, in many cases, have spent as many years perfecting their proficiency in the electrical industry as have professional men. We think soon we will see our industry classed as a profession rather than a trade.

A great many of these local unions are staffed by officers who have been trained by college courses in labor relations, business administration, public speaking and many others. It is evident that today's labor leader must be well educated to successfully cope with the many state and federal laws that continue to retard the progress of labor unions.

Management has for many years been concentrating on complete public relations programs—to inform all of the people with whom they deal of their policies . . . in other words, management's story. Each year, a large company will spend thousands of dollars to see that the employees, stockholders, customers, suppliers and the general public become aware of what the company is doing . . . and more important, *why* it is doing it. A company with an active public relations program uses every medium at its disposal—the employee house organ, annual reports, letters to employees, bulletin boards, pamphlets, and the daily newspapers.

As a result, a great many people have a certain knowledge of the company, and they feel friendly towards it because the company appears honest. It explained things; it didn't try to hide anything.

Let's compare this with many of our labor unions. Even today, many unions are reluctant to tell "their side of the story." They are inclined to believe that a labor dispute is no one else's concern. They are hesitant to talk with reporters or to explain the "whys" of their policies.

Is it any wonder that the general public often is swayed to sympathy for management when, in reality,

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

labor has an honest and just complaint? Public relations should be a must with labor unions in present-day dealing with the public. More and more, unions are recognizing that it must sell the public on honest facts—that the union is fair-dealing, reputable, and represented by sound thinking, square shooting business men who want nothing more than their just portion of a fair bargain.

The successful management of any local union in the Brotherhood should be considered big business. Let's look at our Local No. 1.

Local No. 1 has a total membership of 3,106 members, of which 1,118 members come under the "A" charter and the same number under our "B" charter. The "A" group is divided into 12 different classes, from construction men to public address operators. The "B" group is divided into five different groups from factory or production workers to television service men. This "B" group has its own representative and holds its own meetings. Some future article will describe this industry more fully.

Local No. 1 has long owned its own home, completely free of debt. The accompanying picture shows our recently remodeled three-story building which is held in the name of a building association, with Local No. 1 owning over 90 percent of the stock, and the members the remaining 10 percent. We rent the building in its en-

tirety from the association, and in turn, sub-lease office and hall space to other electrical locals. Local No. 1 occupies the entire ground floor for its executive officers. These offices are completely air-conditioned.

From a small beginning by a small handful of determined men 60 years ago, Local No. 1 has progressed steadily until today it requires the services of a staff of about 10 clerical workers to handle the volume of business normally passing through the offices in a regular work week. This is in addition to the full-time staff of a business manager and five assistants, and a full-time president and financial secretary.

The Executive Board is composed of our president, vice-president, three "A" representatives, and two "C" maintenance representatives. The duties of this Executive Board are wide and varied. It is their duty to make and enforce the policies of their local union, and pass on all bills and expenditures to be paid by the secretary and treasurer.

The financial secretary's office is a full-time office requiring the services of the secretary and two assistants. This office, in addition to handling the payments of dues of all members, handles all financial business between the local union and the International Office, and keeps a general inventory of all accounts. The successful and efficient management of this office is

Remodeled Quarters of St. Louis Local



The home of Local No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.

a large undertaking. To keep a business of this magnitude solvent and financially sound, requires the services of educated, sound, practical businessmen, whose character is beyond reproach.

Local No. 1 is prosperous—all our men are employed and we expect great things for our local union for quite a number of years.

Indeed, this electrical business is really big business, so shouldn't we take it upon ourselves to foster good public relations? Shouldn't we use every medium at our command to develop a better understanding with the people who buy our product, which is labor—proficient, efficient labor? Let's all work together for that!

FRANK KAUFFMAN, P. S.

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Mass Meeting Held By New York Local

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the third time since the end of World War II the entire membership of Local Union No. 3, I.B.E.W. held a meeting in Madison Square Garden for the purpose of presenting honor scrolls and medals to those of its members who had reached the age of 60 and had 20 years of continuous membership in Local Union No. 3 to their credit. Of course the members brought their families and friends and the Garden was filled to the topmost balcony.

Mere words cannot do justice to the scene of the thousands of men and women gathered to do honor to the 227 everyday union members, like themselves, who had completed the stint required of them and were to be rewarded for their faith and loyalty. Twenty years continuous membership was the minimum required but there were many that had from 35 to over 40 years to their credit.

The meeting was honored by the presence of the Honorable Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, who presented the medals, Acting Mayor of the City of New York, Vincent R. Impellitteri, who presented the scrolls, the Honorable Edward Corsi, Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York, Mr. A. Lincoln Bush, chairman of the Joint Board of the Electrical Industry, Mr. Dennis J. Crimmins, executive secretary of the Joint Industry Board of the Electrical Industry, Mrs. Betty Hawley Donnelly, vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor, Mr. Lester Ganger, executive director of the National Urban League, Mr. Bart F. Greene, Supervising chief inspector of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Mr. E. F. Kahn, president, New York Electrical Contractors Association, Honorable Paul P. Rao, judge, U. S. Customs Court, Mr. Harold Stern,

counsel for Building and Construction Trades of New York, Honorable Herman T. Stichman, commissioner of housing of New York State, Honorable Francis X. Sullivan, commissioner, Board of Transportation, City of New York, Honorable Robert F. Wagner, Jr., president of the Borough of Manhattan. There were also many representatives of local unions of the I.B.E.W. who came from near and far states and representatives of other trade unions that work beside us in our daily work. We regret that limited space prevents our mentioning their names but we can and do say that their presence was greatly appreciated.

President Jeremiah P. Sullivan of Local Union No. 3, acted as toastmaster. The meeting was opened with posting of the colors by war veteran members of Local Union No. 3, I.B.E.W., in full uniform and with singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by a soprano soloist. The invocation was given by Reverend Father Henry Vincent, O.F.M.

President Sullivan then introduced the various speakers who, without exception, made their addresses brief because of the long program. We will follow their example of brevity and not attempt to give the context of the speeches. In general they all expressed their approval of strong labor unions and of the unions giving recognition to the older members while they were still physically able to appreciate it. John Schwartz, 96 years old and the oldest living member of L. U. No. 3 had no mike fright and in a strong clear voice expressed his pleasure at being present and was given an ovation. The elder statesman of L. U. No. 3, William A. Hogan, our beloved financial secretary and International Treasurer, gave out with his usual anecdote that brought forth much laughter and applause.

The speaking was brought to a close by Governor Dewey and presentation of the scrolls and medals was begun. As Acting Mayor Impellitteri presented the scrolls and Governor Dewey the medals they each had a handshake and words of congratulation for the recipients. The entire presentation was made in a little over half an hour due to the excellent planning by the committee.

At the conclusion of the presentation to the living members President Sullivan made three posthumous presentations, to Fred M. Hansen, Sr., former executive board member and business agent and Brothers Jacob B. Kahn and Adolph Purcell. Following the announcement by President Sullivan, Mr. Albert A. Bonahur sang Albert Hay Mallotte's "The Lord's Prayer" in a beautiful and reverent manner.

The meeting was then brought to a close with a benediction by Dr. Jacob Polish, Rabbi of Hebrew Tabernacle.

At the conclusion of the meeting nine acts of entertainment were presented which in turn were followed by dancing until the "wee" hours to music furnished by an orchestra and rumba band.

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Before bringing our letter to a close we want to again urge every member of the I.B.E.W. not only to get out and vote on November 7th but to get out the relatives and friends to do likewise. Don't let campaign hullabaloo distract you from the necessity of ousting the friends of the Taft-Hartley Law.

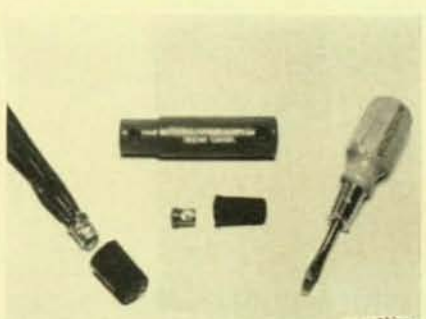
FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

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Springfield Brother Devises Hand Tool

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—

Ever so often, the JOURNAL contains articles telling of devices invented by I.B.E.W. members, to improve the method of doing a certain job. Well, if other locals can produce such talent, so can Local No. 7, and to prove our point, let me introduce the invention of Brother I. S. Gordon of 97 Dorset Street, Springfield, Massachusetts,



Relative size of new plastic Marr Connector Hand Tool as compared to the Marr Connectors and the Marr Connector screw driver.



Method of tightening Marr Connectors when using the Hand Tool designed by Local No. 7 member, Mr. I. S. Gordon.

who devised a plastic hand tool to be used in conjunction with Marr connectors, of which you are all no doubt familiar.

The end of this "hand tool" is designed to slip over the brass part of the connector (one end will fit the No. 1 connector and the other end will fit the No. 2 connector) and it has a hole on the side into which a screw driver blade is inserted to tighten the set-screw. This hole acts as a guide for the screw driver and also prevents it from slipping and jabbing the hand, thus eliminating a common hazard with the previous use of this connector.

Brother Gordon tells me that The Rattan Manufacturing Co., Makers of Marr Connectors are going to give a "Hand Tool" free in each box of Marr connectors. Lots of luck with your invention, Gordon!

Before signing off, I would like to say just a few more words. This will probably be published just before November which is an election month in most states. Before casting your ballot, check the record of the candidate in his dealings with labor. Let's elect men who will help labor kill the Taft-Hartley Law.

IRVING WEINER, P. S.

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Campaign Organizes Detroit Tree Trimmers

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—The officers of this local union have recently been conducting an intensive campaign to organize the employees of the tree-trimming contractors engaged in line clearance work in the Detroit Edison Company properties. Results have been good to date and it is anticipated that a coming National Labor Relations Board election at the Asplundh Tree Expert Company will bring this venture to a successful conclusion. The tree trimmers employed by the Fred L. Nelson Company have already expressed a desire for unionism by a two to one majority and other trimmers on the property have been organized for some years.

Recent wage settlements in this area have led to a reopening of the Detroit Edison Company agreement by mutual consent for the purpose of wage, pension and insurance discussions. Non-monetary items will be discussed at the regular reopening date one month hence. The Edison negotiating committee reports an offer of five percent from the Company—three percent in wages and two percent pension improvement. Such a settlement would bring the Edison lineman's scale to \$2,225, but to date the offer is not acceptable and negotiations are still progressing.

Brother Roy Pettibone, an I.B.E.W. member since 1906, was honored at a

Presenting a Scroll at Detroit



President George Spriggs of L. U. 17, Detroit, presenting scroll to retiring Brother Roy Pettibone. Left to Right: A. J. Simpson, business manager; Julius Otten, treasurer; Manley Dayton, Detroit Edison, assistant division supervisor; Roy Pettibone, Jack Beaudette, George Spriggs, president; Wesley Kaiser and John Kane. He also received hunting equipment.

party in recognition of some 41 years of service at the Detroit Edison Company before his retirement. One hundred and thirty-five brother members and co-workers gathered at Carl's Chop House to help start Roy on the path of leisure in a grand manner, and the entire group then moved to the local hall to complete the festivities with a social evening. One of the gifts presented was a 20-gauge Remington Sportsman Automatic and the other was a flyrod, automatic reel and line combination. The latter gift is especially indicative of the high esteem in which Roy, a division instructor at the time of his retirement, is held. It was donated by the apprentices whom Roy had helped train. All of us wish this grand fellow many happy, healthy years of retirement.

Brothers, let me remind you that you have a duty to perform to yourself, family and organized labor. It is very important that you go to the polls and exercise your franchise as an American citizen. These are critical times and it is necessary that we have capable men at the helm of your government. The only way to have capable men is to go out and vote them in, not sit home and gripe. Let us see all of you at the polls.

Your press secretary welcomes any news or information from the various work locations, which may be mailed to Local 17 in my care.

JULIUS OTTEN, P. S.

Group of Glendale Employees Organized

L. U. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—We are sure that you and the other members of the Brotherhood will be glad to know that we have finally succeeded in organizing a large group of employees of the City of Glendale, municipally-owned electrical system.



James W. Robson

Springfield Holds Annual Picnic



Above photo was taken during dinner at the second annual picnic of Local Union 51, I.B.E.W., held September 16, 1950 at Springfield, Illinois.

Among the charter members of our new Glendale Unit 16 are the following: Jack L. Bales, Gerald T. Baryo, Robert S. Bentley, Arthur J. Benzing, Richard Brown, Morgan A. Buchanan, Lawrence L. Carpenter, James A. Commisso, James J. Courtemanche, Fred J. Cox, Edward Delaney, Edward Doolittle, Robert H. Gillespie, Jr., Forrest G. Graves.

E. E. Hassett, Jr., Lawrence G. Hayes, R. W. Heryford, George H. Ingram, Raymond Jahelka, Wendell L. Jarvis, Phillip E. Kesner, W. R. LaGrow, Vain M. Lambert, John H. Lane, Bill D. Lindquist, Joy S. Miller, Warren C. Miller, Peter Pfeifer.

Cyril W. Pyros, Paul W. Quai, Harry N. Queen, Louis Radogno, James W. Robson, Walter Rodgers, J. Milan Shell, Leroy Stone, Alfred R. Vallory, Edwin A. Vassar, K. L. Welch, Clarence J. White, Burton R. Whiteaker.

Brother Robson, one of the first to sign up, has quit his job with the utility and is now on our payroll as organizer, and he is proving to be very helpful to Brother Jess Wood, who as our assistant business manager in the Pasadena, Glendale and Burbank area, is largely responsible for this latest expansion of Local 18.

E. P. TAYLOR, B. M.

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Baltimore Local Has Golden Anniversary

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—How times flies! Do you realize that there

are only 50 shopping days left till Christmas? You just get over your vacation and start to rest up a little when you have to go out and help with the Christmas shopping. "If it ain't one thing it's the other."

Saturday night, September 30th is the night set (as I told you all in last month's note) for Local Union No. 28's Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration and each time I talk to Brother Carl Scholtz and Brother Ed Rost the plans seem to get bigger. The Fifth Regiment Armory, the largest building of its kind in Baltimore, has been engaged and is being decorated for this gala affair.

Among the invited guests are such people as Thomas D'Alesandro, the mayor of our fair city; William Preston Lane, the Governor of the Maryland Free State; both U. S. Senators from this state and an armful of Congressmen from everywhere. Also expected to be present are some of the nation's leading educators and labor leaders.

The menu, as always, has been prepared by Brothers Ed Rost and Carl Scholtz which will be something like a dream. Maryland's favorite dish, the Imperial Crab, will be the feature item.

This affair as I have mentioned in my past articles will deserve and get the best comment from the social and labor press in the State of Maryland. In the next issue I will give you an eye-witness resume of Local Union No. 28's Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration.

It is with deep regret I make this next announcement. Brother Larkin Davis, who was a union electrician for more years than most of us have lived, has crossed the river to the eternal shore. My deepest sympathies are sent to Brother Davis' family. "The world would have no rainbow had the eyes no tears."

It also might be interesting to note that Brother Davis was buried wearing his 50-year pin presented him by Brother Ed. Bieretz two years ago.

The evening classes for apprentice training started this month. This is the school that Local No. 28 has been proud of, and from the reports I have heard from the apprentices attending this school it is better than ever. Brother "Whitey" Hoffman is in charge of apprentice training at Local No. 28.

The Bowling League with Brother John Frantz, president; Brother Mark King, vice-president; Brother Steve Duhan, secretary and Brother Leo Freund, treasurer; has also opened this month of September and I am told with a terrific bang. Any of you fellows who are interested in bowling, get in touch with Brother John Frantz. I am sure you will spend an evening not only beneficial to your health but to your disposition also.

As I close this month I am going to quote something from *Labor* a national weekly publication, published by the Railroad Unions in America—"If all of Europe were to become a prison, America would still present a loophole of escape; and God be praised, that loophole is larger than the dungeon itself." This I am told was written over one hundred years ago.

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

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1,200 Attend Picnic Of Springfield Local

L. U. 51, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—September 16 was a red letter day for many I.B.E.W. families of central Illinois. Local 51 had a picnic at Springfield with about 1200 members and families of all thirteen component branches present.

The good time started at 1:00 p.m. and ended about midnight. During the afternoon games were enjoyed by both children and adults. Prizes were given to help the games along.

At 6:00 p.m. a bountiful dinner of baked ham and all the trimmings was served.

Immediately following the dinner, Brother Gaither, Chairman of the Springfield Branch of Local No. 51 acted as toastmaster. Russell Smith, a guest, gave the invocation, while Brother Bob Boyd welcomed everyone to Springfield.

Brother Baldus of Mr. Boyle's office

was the speaker of the evening. Other guests were Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Boyle's secretary, and L. L. Wingo of the Board of Vocational Education of the State of Illinois.

At the end of the after-dinner speeches, the crowd enjoyed dancing to the music of Bobby Kay's orchestra. Several prizes were awarded during the dancing.

Ample refreshments of all kinds were served all during the picnic.

Let's have another next year.

CHARLES M. MILLER, P. S.

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50,000 March in Big Parade in Detroit

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—Labor Day in Detroit was again a very colorful spectacle. Predominating in the various public displays was the Labor Day parade. Approximately 50,000 members of the various segments and affiliations of organized labor marched down Woodward Avenue, starting at Canfield and breaking ranks at Cadillac Square. This array of parading talent was witnessed by approximately 50,000 spectators who did not seem to be discomforted by the chill of the late morning hours.

Five hundred Local 58 members, accompanied by a 30-piece union band, helped to swell the numbers of the parading throng. Arrayed in white shirts and caps, our members formed a uniform, dignified and militaristic appearing group. The Labor Day Committee, composed of Joe Stevens, Les Aspinall, Dan Diamond, Jack Hillock, Ed Weber and Bob Rushford, supervised our ranks to the extent that the dignified standard of the Electrical Worker was maintained throughout the tenure of the parade. The result of these combined efforts was handsomely rewarded. The Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor announced that our local union was awarded first prize as the most presentable and the best dressed group that marched in the A.F.L. group.

After the parade, refreshments were served to members and their families at our union headquarters. Hospitality to the minutest detail was ably practiced by the entertainment committee, composed of Bill Blagden, Bob Pappert, Al Lockman, Frank Radloff and Bob Forbes. Sufficient quantities of good food and refreshing drink were consumed by all who came. The day was indeed a very satisfactory affair for organized labor and its members.

Human interest incidents? We thought we detected a few of perhaps significant interest. There was Business Manager Frank Riley's hustling military tactics during the course of the parade to maintain orderly rank



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

Name _____

L. U. _____

Card No. _____

NEW ADDRESS _____

OLD ADDRESS _____

(Zone No.)

Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

at the central area of our column. We thought Brother Riley's effort was well rewarded and we detected a gleam of satisfaction in Frank's eye as our column marched past the review stand. There were those sons and daughters of members who also marched in the parade. Some of these youngsters did not appear to have reached school age. Then again, there were those (your press secretary included) who tried in vain to consume sufficient refreshments at our headquarters equivalent to at least three month's union dues.

Brothers, we have written another page into the volume that contains the history of our organized labor movement. As the flood of days, weeks and months sweeps over us, more pages will be written. All of us should show sufficient interest so that these pages contain accounts that will help maintain organized labor's movement along a progressive path. If you prefer a government of the minority, if you feel that legislation such as the Taft-Hartley Law is justifiable when it heaps indignity upon the heads of your union officials at all levels, and manufactures red tape by the mile for organized labor in general, or if you are not interested in such vitally important matters as proper housing and rent control, then forget the fact that we have an election this fall. If you do, though, be sure you make certain provisions for the future. Fill your pantry and bar your door, and in general, isolate yourself from the present social order. The public officials that are elected in this fall election are bound to affect the rules and regulations that govern our future life. If you are not militant and vote this fall, those who are elected may not turn out to be your benefactors. Public officials who recognize our true position in this existing social order

are like a few more hoops of steel that help hold the various ranks of organized labor together. Your local committees for political action will help you select the proper candidates. Get behind them this fall and sweep all of them into office.

JOHN MASER, P. S.

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New Press Secretary Makes Journal Bow

L. U. 67, QUINCY, ILL.—Well, here goes for the first time for me and the first time in a long time for Local 67. Yes, there is still a Local 67 and a very active one, at present. Probably a lot of you never heard of us and on meeting nights, it looks like a lot of our own members never heard of us either. This is not a very good way for a new press secretary to start out (or is it?) but we could have a better attendance at our meetings, so let's go, Brothers!

At our September meeting, Brother F. W. Skaggs, our business manager, in his monthly report asked that we have a press secretary and when I agreed with him that we should have one, I opened my big mouth at the wrong time again, so here I am. Reading "Local Lines" and writing them is quite different, so don't be too critical in your judgment of this first attempt.

Brother F. W. Skaggs was elected in March of 1950 and as we haven't had a full time man on the job, he has plenty of work. I think we will all have to agree that he has done a wonderful job in the short time he has been in office and with the help of all our Brothers, which he must have, I am sure he will do a lot more.

Brothers A. C. Johnson (lately I believe it is D. C.—drilling concrete Johnson) and Cliff Williams, were ap-

Apprentices Get Their Certificates at Denver



Left to right: J. Clyde Williams, board member, Local No. 68, chairman of the Joint Apprentice Committee, Harry T. Forsberg, Richard Hay, H. E. Swanstrom, Norman J. Young, Carl J. Vorce, Frank Quinn, Frank J. Morahan, Robert F. Blazek, O. Ray Mobley, Fred P. Houdand, Robert Hammond, Albert E. Johnson, Harold B. Leggett, Harold L. McIlvain, Charles G. Scott, Ray Ragar, Jack W. Spaar and J. Scott Milne. Richard Hatz, William E. Morse and Art Nelson were not in the picture. Twenty apprentices were welcomed into journeyman ranks.

pointed as building trades council representatives from our local.

We have several jobs underway at present and a few more coming up soon. Adams County and the City of Quincy are building a County-City Building; the city is building a new grade school; Blessing Hospital an addition; Quincy College a gymnasium and the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is building a power house and boiler room addition. Even though these are not big jobs, if we can keep enough of them coming, it will help to keep the bench clear.

Well, Brothers, as it's getting late and news is scarce, I think I had better sign off for this time.

B. F. (HICK) HICKLE, P. S.

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20 Join Journeymen Ranks in Denver Area

L. U. 68, DENVER, COL.—The annual apprenticeship training completion ceremony for the Denver Area was held at the Denver Democratic Club on Saturday, August 5th. Local Union No. 68 and the Rocky Mountain Chapter, N.E.C.A., served as hosts. A steak dinner was served, feting 20 boys who were turned out into the journeyman ranks. Scott Milne doubled in brass by making the address of the evening as well as presenting the National Apprenticeship Certificates, while E. C. Comstock, Director of Colorado State Board for Vocational Education, presented the Colorado State Certificates.

Scott stressed the importance of further pioneering in our industry, pointing out that nothing is static; "We either progress or retrogress." He made it very clear to our newly-made journeymen that they must continue to study to learn all the new phases of our ever-expanding industry. He also pointed out that it is their duty to train new apprentices in the future and to continue the long tradition of superior workmanship which is the backbone of skilled union labor.

We were fortunate in shanghaing Brother Charles J. Foehn, business manager of Local No. 6, representing the Seventh District on the International Executive Council, as he tried to pass quietly through our city. Charlie addressed the boys briefly setting forth a few interesting observations. Si Halle of Colorado Springs also joined the festivities. Si serves on the National Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee along with your narrator.

Other honored guests were: Sherman Hodges, chairman State Federation Apprenticeship Committee; Cliff Noxon, regional supervisor Bureau of Apprenticeship, Department of Labor; Al Swanson, chairman of the Executive Board, Local Union No. 68; Ed Mackey, Bureau of Apprenticeship; Joe Horvat, school official; Joint Committee members Bill Wood, B. D. Ballinger, Dale Strohming, A. C. Pearson and Don Larson; and Instructors Al Blair, Earl Haglund and Al Swanson.

J. CLYDE WILLIAMS, B. M.

Seek to Prevent Bad Trend in PUD Areas

L. U. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—Local 77 is developing the best method of combating a growing tendency to split Public Utility Districts up into small municipal power utilities. These small municipal utilities have never signed agreements and are a constant source of trouble, due to low wages and poor conditions. They claim inability to raise wages because it would then be necessary to raise the wages of tax supported groups. They further contend that it is illegal to sign contracts. On October 17, a number of small cities within 77's jurisdiction will vote on this question and any assistance the membership can give to stop their formation will be greatly appreciated.

There is a shortage of utility linemen, so Local 77 and Puget Sound Power have started an apprenticeship school with Robert Whitlow, Seattle City Light foreman, as instructor.

September 16 was the date of the latest operators' get-together. This meeting was held in Wenatchee with members from Locals 125 and 77 in attendance.

Local 77 has recently completed the following contracts: Pend O'Reille PUD No. 1, five cents per hour, seven paid holidays, making the lineman's scale \$2.14 per hour. Big Bend REA, 10 cents per hour across the board, a union shop, stand-by time, 2 weeks vacation up to five years, after that one day per year to a maximum of 15 working days. Lineman's scale is

\$2.19 per hour. Inland Empire REA, seven and a half cents per hour across the board, making the lineman's scale \$2.16½ per hour. Kootenai REA settled for five cents per hour across the board, with a lineman's scale of \$2.15.

Officials of the Telephone Service Company have been advised by letter that we wish to start negotiations for 40 plant employees. This company has been purchased by the West Coast Telephone Company but is to be operated separately for the present.

Negotiations with Puget Sound Power, Cowlitz and Grays Harbor PUD start November 1.

Excerpts from the Washington State Electrical Workers' Safety Rules: Causes of accident—First: Those over which we have only limited control due to floods, land slides, earthquakes, fires, lightning, and other acts of nature. Second: Those due to improper or defective equipment and failure to provide adequate protective devices. Third: The human element of "man failure" is by far the greatest cause of serious accidents.

J. M. HAMMOND, P. S.

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Poll Tax Receipt Necessary in Texas

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH TEXAS—It seems that I will never get through telling our members just how important it is to have that poll tax receipt. All good union men will need no reminder, they will pay that poll tax and will vote. Our battle would be won, if all the members of all labor unions would stick together and vote. It is a shame that a man could think so much of a dollar-six bits, that it would prevent him from taking advantage of one of the greatest privileges he has. I guess that we have too many card men and not enough union men, to fight a good battle.

The Texas State Federation of Labor has asked all unions to make an intensive poll tax payment drive. They suggested that every local union make available to the membership a notary public, who can begin immediately to secure the names of those people who desire poll taxes for themselves and their wives. Don't let anyone tell you that this is an off-year election and that there is no use in paying your poll tax, for that is just how we have been beaten so many times in the past.

Brother L. B. (Buck) Baker met with the Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee at their last meeting in September. Brother Baker, former business agent and member of Austin Local No. 520 and now employed as state coordinator of the electrician's apprenticeship program, was here helping to set up a statewide standard training program and offer explanations

Another View of Unusual Accident



Last month's Journal described an unusual plane crash at Portland, Oregon. Here is a picture of the plane as it was lowered to the ground. See letter from Local Union 125 for additional information on the odd accident.

tions to the committee on various phases of the program and the assignments he has prepared for the apprentice. He has done a marvelous job and the JAC and the apprentice is lucky to have him as our state coordinator. Mr. A. B. O'Connor, coordinator of the local program, was also present at our meeting. We appreciate the cooperation and assistance Mr. O'Connor has given the committee and instructors.

Brother Fred Otto, our business manager, has just returned from a vacation on the West Coast and at this time is making preparations to take off for Miami. I wish he could make up his mind on just which coast he wants, or else settle down on the coast of the Trinity River and try working a little for a change.

Our Ladies' Auxilliary has recently

had an installation of new officers and they are: Mrs. Erbert L. Kerr, president; Mrs. John Granger, vice-president; Mrs. Harold Hendricks, recording secretary; Mrs. Jack Gooden, financial secretary; and Mrs. R. H. Wicklund, treasurer.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

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Additional Details On Airplane Crash

L. U. 125, PORTLAND, ORE.—One bright Sunday afternoon a few weeks ago a freakish accident occurred involving a transmission line crossing of the lower Willamette River in Portland. This crossing is a vertical, double circuit, steel tower line built for 230 KV. but operated at 115 KV. The main crossing span is 2,166 feet

Poem of the Month

America For Me

'Tis fine to see the Old World, and travel up and down
Among the famous palaces and cities of renown,
To admire the crumbly castles and the statues of the kings,—
But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things.

So it's home again, and home again, America for me!
My heart is turning home again, and there I long to be,
In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air;
And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair;
And it's sweet to dream in Venice, and it's great to study Rome;
But when it comes to living there is no place like home.

I like the German fir-woods, in green battalions drilled;
I like the gardens of Versailles with flashing fountains filled;
But, oh, to take your hand, my dear, and ramble for a day
In the friendly western woodland where nature has her way!

I know that Europe's wonderful, yet something seems to lack;
The past is too much with her, and the people looking back.
But the glory of the present is to make the future free,—
We love our land for what she is and what she is to be.

Oh, it's home again, and home again, America for me!
I want a ship that's westward bound to plough the rolling sea,
To the blessed Land of Room Enough beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

HENRY VAN DYKE

long of 801.9 MCM-ACSR conductors suspended from 364 foot towers.

A small airplane proceeding down river struck one of the bottom conductors head on. The shock was absorbed by the slack in the conductor but in so doing the plane spun around the conductor and caught onto the bottom conductor of the adjoining line by its tail, and hung there, approximately 250 feet above the river. No short circuit resulted as both conductors were of the same phase. The engine and pilot were thrown out of the plane, the pilot's body was recovered from the river some hours later.

The big problem was how best to remove the plane. But leave it to a

good line foreman and he will come up with the solution. The conductor was cut loose from one crossing and one dead end tower and lowered so that the plane came to rest on a barge anchored in midstream and the conductor was then raised again without mishap. The following Sunday the conductor that took the force of the strike was lowered and a new section was spliced in. (Editor's note: We carried a short news item on this last month but know our readers will be glad to know the details. Thanks Brother Parker.)

The print of the "electric buggy" published in the August issue and sent in from L. U. No. 574 at Bremerton

brought back memories. I was the punk kid who cleaned (?) and charged those d— batteries. How well I remember that guy Dick Landwick. Does anyone else remember how he could come down a pole when he had a few "sodapops" under his belt?

Our union has a new distinction. Or perhaps it should be called an honor instead of a distinction. It is a second-class honor but nevertheless it is an honor. We are the second-highest union in the Ninth District contributing to the L.L.P.E. Yes sir, we are second highest, an average of 25 cents per member. Isn't that something? The League asks for two dollars for every member in the AFL and we generously give 25 cents to help fight labor's battles. It is rumored that doctors give (generously) \$25 or else. No wonder their side stays on top. It costs money to fight any battle.

Apparently labor hasn't become educated to the fact that she must keep up the long range fight to maintain her gains or to make new gains. We must keep plugging for immediate gains but to accomplish this we must wage a vigorous and continuous long range battle to place and keep men favorable to the cause of labor in the Congress and the Legislatures or it will be difficult to maintain the recent gains made by labor, let alone make any additional gains.

The increased wage pattern in this area was set during the past spring and as all our contracts have an effective date prior to the sudden increase in living costs which started in June, we are behind the eight ball unless we can find some way out which doesn't appear likely. As an industry it seems that we have been behind the eight ball for some time. In fact the BLS data will show that the electric utility industry as a whole is lagging far behind other industries in wage increases granted in the last few years. Is this due to the fact that we as an industry have been organized longer than some other industries and thus received the benefits of organization over a longer period or it is because we have not been as energetic in advancing our cause as some other industries have done? Perhaps we have been getting our fair share over the past years and these newly organized industries are just now catching up. But when has labor received its fair share? A review of some of the electric utility earnings reports would seem to indicate that a greater share for labor could be a possibility.

To conform to regulations of the Taft-Hartley we held two certifying elections recently. If it had not been for a few ballots not returned the results would have been unanimous for our union. It is strange that some members can be so disinterested in their own welfare that they will not

spend just a few minutes of their time, no money involved, to mark a ballot of such vital importance.

FLOYD D. PARKER, P. S.

Pittsburgh Locals Hold Family Picnic

JOINT BOARD OF PITTSBURGH LOCALS, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Locals 132, 140, 142, 144, 147, 148 and 149 recently held a most enjoyable picnic.

On Saturday, August 26, 1950, the Joint Board of the locals sponsored a family picnic at Kennywood Park. The crowd started to gather around noon. Ice cream, Cracker Jack, chocolate milk and orange drinks were given to all children of our members who were present at the park. Races and contests were held, for both the children and adults at the athletic field and prizes ranging from dolls, toys and dishes to travel kits and jewel boxes, were awarded the winners. The dance pavilion was open to the members in the afternoon and quite a few of our members were seen strutting their stuff. The big event of the day was the drawing for the many beautiful prizes. First prize was an Admiral console television set and was won by Brother R. J. Weihen of Local No. 147. A Mixmaster, a roaster, table radios, grills, lamps, irons and clocks were awarded the other lucky members. A trapeze act and a balancing act was presented on the midway along with an exhibition of baton twirling by some comely majorettes. After all these events, and the thrilling rides, we left for home, a tired, but happy group of I.B.E.W. members, who will be looking forward to a bigger and better picnic in 1951.

In the picture is part of the general committee and some of the prizes awarded, left to right, W. E. Eisenberg, Local No. 148, J. R. Coutts, Local No. 147, J. N. Flaig, Local No. 142, E. A. Chrise, Local No. 149, M. J. Carney, president, Local No. 148, K. J. Raynes, president, Local No. 142, H. C. Cook and H. E. Stover, Local No. 142, John Tipping, president, Local No. 147, A. R. Johnson, International Representative and C. J. Bakowski, Local No. 148.

HARVEY C. COOK,
Secretary-Treasurer Joint Board.

Decatur Has Fine Parade Turnout

L. U. 146, DECATUR, ILL.—Congratulations are in order for the members of Local Union 146 I.B.E.W. on the swell turnout for the Labor Day parade. Eighty-six of the members were in line for the best showing our local has ever made. We also had a

Joint Board of Pittsburgh Locals



Members of the Joint Board of Pittsburgh locals are shown with picnic prizes.

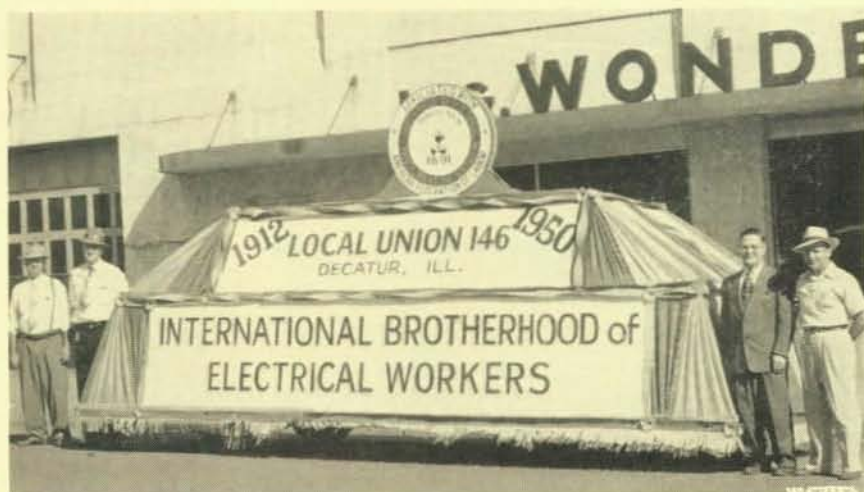
swell float, even if I did help to build it. Other members who gave unselfishly of their time and energy to help build the float were our president, N. O. Primm, Ed White, John Jordan and Mervil Logue. We would also like to pass on a word of praise for the Trades and Labor Committee who arranged such an interesting afternoon of games, speeches and musical talent.

We have some more good news to pass on to local members, who may have missed hearing of it from other sources. Our Business Agent, A. C. Kohli has informed us that the new contracts for the coming year have been negotiated providing a 12½ cents

an hour increase, and other benefits which were requested in the new contracts. The date of signing was September 13th and the new rate becomes effective October 1, 1950. Our hearty thanks to A. C. Kohli, Jerry Wayne, Frank Myers and Walter Sharpe who worked so hard and long on the union's negotiating committee.

Members who would like to participate in a very worthwhile cause may do so by purchasing several shares in the Mel Overfield Benefit Fund. The shares are one dollar each or eight dollars per book. These shares also entitle the contributor to participate in the drawing to be held at

Parade Entry at Decatur, Illinois



The entry of Local Union 146 in the Labor Day Parade. Eighty-six members of the local marched in the parade, and many members gave unstintingly of their time and energy to help build the float, including President N. O. Primm, Ed White, John Jordan and Mervil Logue.

the regular union meeting on November 14th, 1950 at which time the late Brother's tools will be awarded to someone who happens to have the winning ticket.

Our financial secretary, John Herbrig is back on the job after a wonderful vacation out West, which included the Black Hills, the Badlands, Salt Lake City, Glacier National Park, Seattle, San Francisco, Reno, Grand Coulee Dam and other points of interest. Our request for news brought a very interesting letter from Brother Earl Simmons who is now in Kansas City, Missouri. He has a foreman's job for Superior Electric on an \$24,000,000 power house. Earl says work is plentiful there and the new \$25,000,000 Ford Plant is just starting. More power to them, and let's hear from more of the local yokels who have gone North, South, East or West from old Local 146.

The local work situation seems to be pretty well stabilized at present, with good prospects for the near future if material continues to be available. We sincerely hope that enough jobs are available for all members of the local and it is our firm conviction there will be, if all present contracts can be fulfilled.

Brother Bill Mihal is reported as resting at home after a serious operation. Victor Walters is to enter the hospital in the near future for a bone setting operation on his hand which was injured in an accident while at work on the Spencer-Kellogg job about a year ago.

Well fellows, I guess this is about all the news for now. If you want to contribute some news, mail to the address 1073 E. Main Street, Decatur, Illinois or call 6480 and ask for Bob Wayne. We'll be glad to pass your "stuff" on if it is printable. (They tell me J. Scott Milne will print anything that doesn't scorch the paper.)

BOB WAYNE, P. S.

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Work Breaks Slowly In Chattanooga Area

L. U. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

—If any Brothers of this local are working out of town and haven't heard about our plan to take care of dues for those being called to the service, we are happy to state that if the dues are paid through the current month the local will assume the obligation of keeping the card active until such time as the I. O. sees fit to issue service cards; provided, of course, that the local is duly notified that the member or members, have been inducted.

Brothers, we electrical workers of Chattanooga would be overjoyed to send open invitation to all locals to send men into this jurisdiction, but

the work here has been unusually slow in breaking. We had hoped to see some old familiar faces from other locals, as well as new faces by this time, but jobs that were supposed to have been under way are hardly taking the surplus from jobs being finished. But we are thankful that practically all of our men are working at present.

After November 1st, the scale here for construction will be \$2.37½. We have very successfully completed negotiation, and we anticipate the same congenial relationship between labor and management that has been so prevalent for the past few years. The maintenance men of L. U. 175 received an increase of nine cents per hour, effective September 18th. Also they have a third week's vacation on 20 years service.

We are proud of our contractors, and we feel assured that they are proud of the craftsmen who work at their shops.

The writer has never failed to pay tribute to those highly skilled elders who carried their cards for sheer love of unionism. We owe them a debt that will be hard to repay, but we wish to pay homage to the young journeymen also who are nobly carrying on the traditional unionism that has been instilled in them during their apprenticeship training. These men have the union heart, the union mind and the union skill. They deserve the praise we give them.

The apprentices in our local undergo a rigorous four years' schooling after work hours. Each must have 144 hours per year to enable him to progress to the next class.

At present, we have only two classes; a fourth year and a first year. That means three years will elapse before we have any more apprentices topping out.

The joint-apprenticeship committee, composed of three contractors and three members of L. U. 175 work in accord with city, state and federal programs. Instructors are selected by this committee from the membership of the local. Pelham Turner is instructor for the fourth-year class. The writer is instructing the first-year men.

The school at which the apprentices of all crafts receive training is the fully accredited Kirkman Vocational High School. There are about 300 apprentices of different crafts enrolled this year. A quite competent Brother of L. U. 175 is evening school principal, Ralph S. Pennington. He merits the highest commendation for his excellent work. In the ten years in which he has struggled "through sweat and tears," there has been a constant improvement in vocational training here, and we know he must surely feel the joy of achievement.

Another person who deserves more credit than the writer has space to

praise is the hard-working local apprentice coordinator with that pleasant personality, Sidney L. Robinson. Paul Hunley is our worthy representative from the Federal Apprenticeship Committee.

Besides a banquet given for the apprentices, one man is selected from all crafts to be a delegate to the Southeastern Apprenticeship Convention held at Memphis in early summer. All expenses are paid.

We regret the call of death to a brother of our local. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the survivors of James C. Penley.

We note with pleasure that members of our local are becoming more safety-minded. We can't work too safely.

Since we are sending a picture with this bit of news, we might add that most of these men are now journeymen and are a credit to this local.

JOHN T. HARRIS, P. S.

(Editors note: Sorry — newspaper print photos won't reproduce—hope we will have a glossy print from the local and can run it next month.)

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Contract Negotiations At Vallejo Successful

L. U. 180, VALLEJO, CALIF.—The first good news to be reported to you by this newly appointed press secretary is the fact that we were very successful in recent contract negotiations. Our Negotiating Committee, composed of Brothers Patton, McBride and Green are to be congratulated on their excellent work, for not only did they succeed in getting a 10-cent-per-hour wage boost plus other considerations, but also handled the negotiations so well that we lost none of the good will and friendly relationship that has always existed between local electrical contractors and our local. This wage boost brings us to \$2.60 per hour with the provision that either party may reopen negotiations in December if necessary.

While these conditions effect only our inside wiremen crew—that is, directly—it will also indirectly effect our large group of Brothers that carry marine wiremen cards, for here in Vallejo, the home of one of Uncle Sam's biggest and busiest Naval Shipyards, any favorable result for one must favorably effect the other. A Civil Service wage survey was being conducted at the same time as the negotiations and our success in one should bring some success in the other.

Right now, delegates and alternates are making plans for the long trek to Miami, Florida, for the I.B.E.W. Convention and will soon meet with many of you Brothers under the tropical skies of "The Magic City." Happy landings!

D. V. McCARTY, P. S.

Christmas Not Far Off, Scribe Recalls

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The slanguage of the average press secretary is something to behold. Take yours truly frinstance, I manage to get off a pip every once in awhile. Not to change the subject but the other night I had to stop in a greeting card store here in my home town and I had myself really a time. It is very surprising if you follow the cards closely and read the wordings on some of the cards, such as, "Early to bed, and early to rise and your head will never feel twice its size"; or "When some one turns out the lights, does everything go black on you?" or "Roses are red, Violets are blue, Nellie's are pink, I know, I saw them on the line." Your scribe got quite a kick going over some of the cards. They are really very clever. Your scribe got quite a going over the other day—one of my friends suggested an address in New York City where they guarantee to grow hair on bald or near bald heads. So being curious I investigated and found out that first of all they measure the fuzz that you might have and then they put on some kind of a solution and rub it in and in a short while you have hair on the top of your head, you see what actually was done they shrunk your skull and that was how they got hair on the top of your head. So your scribe will still go under the nickname of "Curley."

By the time you will be reading this article Christmas won't be far away. Your scribe isn't asking for much for Christmas. Just a pair of stockings preferably well filled—. It's the time of the year when a girl wants her past forgotten and her present remembered. Well, I hope everyone has a nice Christmas because Uncle Sam has already passed a bill whereby we will pay more taxes, so if anyone has anything left for Christmas to buy a present or two let me know their names and I will try borrowing a couple of bucks. It just seems that they do not want the laboring man to have anything for a rainy day.

Yours truly is working out of town again and is working under Brother Ed. Wilkins of Local 439. I have had the pleasure of working with him on jobs before and I personally find him quite a guy. Walter McMahon is running the job. Brothers Nijah Leeds, Morell Cordery and Dave South and yours truly of Local 211 plus Charles Hall of Local 439 are travelling back and forth from the job in the same cars.

Received rather good news from Harold Brennan—"Blackie" as some of the boys knew him when he was working with the tools. One card was from Mexico, and the other was from

Tucson, Arizona. The way I interpreted the information was that Harold had received a pass good for 24 hours and he and his wife drove down to Mexico. He expects to be discharged from the hospital in about two months and will attend the University of Arizona. Harold says "hello" to all the Brothers who know him and hopes they still remember him. Your scribe does not know what he intends taking up at the university, but whatever it is, Harold, we all wish you the best in everything, whatever it may be. For your information Harold, as you read above I managed to get both cards even though one was addressed wrong. Tell your better half that I said thanks for them kind words, that she forwarded me. She can go to the head of the class.

In closing I would like to say that I cannot linger longer on the typewriter because my wife is going to give a bride a shower and I am taking the soap. Once again just in case our JOURNAL for December does not make the streets in time for Christmas yours truly wants to wish all the dear Brothers in The I.B.E.W. a very Merry Christmas and a Prosperous and Happy New Year. And to the members of Local 211 the best of everything. Your Scribe—

BART "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

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Describes Campaign in Taft's Home Town

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—As this issue of the JOURNAL comes off the presses, the people all over the country will be getting ready to go to the polls to elect their Representatives and Senators for the next few years. There will be a lot of interest in the outcome of the elections in general but I am sure the eyes of the nation will be focused on Ohio, and its Taft-Ferguson Senatorial race in particular.

Here in Cincinnati, the home of Senator Taft, the campaign has already reached a fever pitch. Hamilton County has established a new record of 375,000 registered voters, compared with the previous all time high of 266,000 in the 1948 election. That is really an increase and coming in a year with no Presidential race, it attests to the amount of work put forth by our labor leaders and the rank and file, to get as many of our friends as possible to vote.

The race has resolved itself into a personal battle, with party lines being split asunder and friendship being cast by the wayside. We cannot be lulled into security by thinking we will win easily, for the other side has worked just as hard to get out the vote and we will have to turn out 100

percent and battle right down to the wire. Our last day of registration brought forth about 35,000 potential voters who jammed the polls right up to the 9:00 p.m. deadline.

The battle isn't without humor, though, for one of the featured stories by a local newspaper related how a man, who gave his age as 80, came in to register. When asked if he had voted in the last two years, he replied, "No, I haven't. The last time I voted was for Grover Cleveland back in '92." Well, Brothers, Cleveland wasn't a Republican, so I hope we can score one for our side.

Now to our Brothers here in Cincinnati. You have registered; now turn out to vote. Take the wife, take the neighbors, get everyone there. Let's show the whole world that union means united.

C. EDWARD KENKEL, P. S.

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Toledo Wage Issue Goes to Arbitrators

L. U. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO—The actual mechanics of arbitration of the wage issue between Local 245 and the Toledo Edison Co. are now in progress as of this writing. The local's arbiters, Brothers Mathias Gaynor and Fred Jones, along with the two arbiters representing the company have selected Mr. Albert Cornsweet of Cleveland, Ohio to be the neutral member and chairman of the arbitration panel. Hearings are now being held in the Hillcrest Hotel in Toledo, Ohio. In charge of presenting the union's case is Brother Joseph McIntosh of the International Office.

As in the past, Local 245 participated in the United Labor Day Parade in Toledo. A fine party was held after the parade in conjunction with Local No. 8. Brother George Rogers and his hard working committee are to be congratulated for their fine work.

Our long time Financial Secretary Brother Oliver Myers and Mrs. Myers recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Locals 245 and 8 joined in presenting the couple with a television set as an anniversary present. We wish Brother Myers and his wife continued happiness and good viewing.

As this will probably be in print after the elections this writer can only say he hopes the headline will be "Taft Defeated."

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

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Uniform Contract in Effect in Salem Area

L. U. 280, SALEM, ORE.—This secretary has been very lax during the summer months in reporting on the activities of this local. A brief record of the happenings to date should in-

At St. Petersburg's Annual Fish Fry



Front row, left to right: Joe Hommerich, 134, retired; B. F. Sayer, 38, retired; W. P. Callahan, 308; George Raven, No. 3, retired; William Hagarty, No. 26, retired; Thomas W. Callen, No. 5, retired; R. O. Stiles, 134, retired; and R. R. Kyle, Board Member, Local 682. Second row left to right: W. H. Enright, 134, retired; W. P. (Weatherproof) Smith, 308, retired; F. G. Loll, 308; Walter Shearwood, 308; G. X. Barker, Fifth District Vice President; L. L. Dick, International Representative and R. D. Sommerkamp, Business Manager, 308.



Left to Right: William Hagarty of L.U. 26 retired (50 year pin), Walter Shearwood L.U. 308, George Raven of No. 3 retired (50 year pin), Lester Dick, International Representative, G. X. Barker, Fifth District Vice President, Thos. W. Callen of No. 5 retired (50 year pin), Skip Hadley, president Local 308.

clude a report on our party of April 15th which all agreed was the largest and best to date.

We have been successful this summer in negotiating a uniform wiring contract for our entire area for the first time which included raises for journeymen of 5 cents to 10 cents and

an increase of 5 cents between the journeyman's scale and foreman's scale. Our journeyman's scale now stands at \$2.35 throughout our jurisdiction. The new agreement became effective August 1st. We would also like to report that we have been successful to a large extent in collecting

the one percent on the Pension Fund, much of which has been in arrears for some time prior to August 1st.

We have had a very long dry summer, and much of our work did not start until the middle of July. However, we now have virtually all members at work with prospects fairly bright for the coming winter, barring exceptionally bad weather. We would still advise Brothers to call before coming into this area.

Our business manager attended the Progress Meeting in San Francisco and came back with much valuable information for us which should benefit greatly in the coming months.

The Salem plant of the National Battery Company was put on strike July 12th and has occupied much of the business manager's time until the conclusion of the strike on September 11th. We are sorry to have to report that the Teamsters organized behind our picket lines and that the company was successful in hiring Teamster strike-breakers. Also, officials of the Southern Pacific saw fit to take box cars through our picket lines. Our people have held firm for the most part.

Our delegates to the International Convention are busy making plans to attend, and we expect to be well represented there.

Having once again reported, we do hereby make an honest resolve to be a more constant contributor

PAUL N. CUMMINGS, P. S.

Leadership Training Is Need of the Times

L. U. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—With unionism being one of the greatest assets of our democratic country, it should be only appropriate then that we who are connected with this force should strive to expound our beliefs. Contrary to opinions of some of the press and some misled and misinformed people, we are democratic, autonomous organizations, both in our international offices and local unions.

But, with an influx of much non-skilled labor into war work everywhere, and after the war the G. I. apprentice training programs, building and expansion programs providing all kinds of work, labor had a gap to fill—and easily it was filled, too. Because of the ease in finding work and the ease in getting new members, labor grew weak. Members stayed away from their meetings in droves, feeling no need for their unions when work was so good. The members and some of the officers were inclined to give away to other crafts and trades jobs they considered none too good. Some gave away or neglected the dirty jobs, then tried to make up for the loss by stealing and infringing upon other trades. A multitude of jobs were left by the wayside—in most cases they are still there because they are not of the highest type and classification and the starting wage scale may of necessity be low until it can be built up. Other trades, then, and other organizations who were not so proud, stepped in and took over these jobs because of this laxness, even crumbling deterioration in some unions.

Where is this giving and grabbing going to get us? Where is the harmony that should be prevalent among all trades? Why must there be two organizations, the A.F. of L. and the CIO? Was it because of a laxness or smugness in the beginning when it was thought only building trades needed organization? Surely someone must have envisioned the people in factories, shops and offices who also needed organization to give them strength to bargain for their just dues. Maybe now that there is talk of a merger, there will actually be a merger for the good of all organized labor. Maybe the names A.F. of L. and CIO can be scrapped, and maybe with a fresh start, a fresh progressive policy can be brought into being.

Something else about labor unions behooves me, and that is the lack of qualified men holding some offices and the lack of training of young, promising candidates as future office holders. While we have many good leaders, we could have more good leaders if each union would spend a few dollars to send promising persons to school to study labor legislation,

Honoring a 50-Year Member



A committee from Local Union 309 recently visited Brother W. Lehman (left) to award him his 50-year scroll. Committee members are E. Kunneman, B. S. Reid and J. Cronin.

public speaking, economics and many other useful courses. If some of these people never get the opportunity to serve their unions in an official capacity, the public contact they make would more than pay for the cost of their schooling by the good name they could give their unions. Big business and little business spend a great deal of time and money training their personnel for top jobs, but we in labor oftentimes give our votes to people because they are "good guys," not because of their ability to do a good job.

Maybe it's time we wake up and start living. Over the last 10 years fair gains have been made by labor. We, the organized, have a higher wage than the unorganized for similar working conditions, but we are badly lacking. Our gains have been monetary—we seem to have forgotten fringe benefits. It is these benefits that I believe are the most substantial on an overall basis. Paid holidays should be in every contract—no one should be required to take home a short pay check. One week's paid vacation should be another item in every contract. Everyone should have at least one week off in 52. There are many other benefits that should be included, and the next time contracts are opened I hope these demands will be up for consideration.

With these few thoughts down on paper now, I will rest until a later issue. Remember, build yourself up by building your union up, not by tearing it down.

JAMES P. CONWAY, P. S.

St. Petersburg Local Holds Annual Fish Fry

L. U. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

—I am sending you under separate cover two group photos taken at our annual fish fry. Local 308 voted to hold its annual fish fry this year on Saturday, September 2nd instead of on Labor Day and it is a good thing we did so for that was a beautiful day and Labor Day was a rotten one for sure. We combined the festivities with the awarding of the 50-year pins and had a very large turn-out and Brother Barker was here to award the pins to Brothers Haggarty, Callen and Raven. Brother Rader failed to appear but wrote us an apology later for not appearing.

We had a fine turn-out and a swell time for all who were there and a very successful day outside of running out of fish and beer a couple of times. While neither of these pictures show it, the wives and families were very much in evidence and all said that our party was the best they had ever attended.

This writer is expecting to see you in Miami in October at our International Convention and hoping for a very successful gathering there.

R. D. SOMMERKAMP, B. M.

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East St. Louis Honors Its First 50-year Man

L. U. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—On the suggestion of Brother Scott

Milne that Local 309 bestow honor upon Brother Lehman, the local immediately went on record instructing the chairman to arrange some kind of a visit to Brother Lehman's home to present him with a scroll and a 50-year merit badge on his long service in the Brotherhood.

The regular standing Entertainment Committee of Local 309 which consists of James P. Cronin, A. L. Wood and Earl Kunneman and Brother B. S. Reid, one of our oldest active brothers of Local 309, who the president of the local thought it would be fitting to have accompany the committee on this mission as he was well acquainted with Brother Lehman and also with old timers both internationally and locally, went to Sullivan, Illinois where Brother Lehman now lives on a small farm, about two miles out of the town of Sullivan, to make the presentation to Brother Lehman.

The committee in its visit learned from Brother Lehman that in the year 1886 his father bought the farm where he and one of his brothers and a sister now live. They still operate this farm although the farm activities mostly are performed by the brother and sister as Brother Lehman devotes his time to raising bees for pastime and pleasure and since his retirement has devoted his sole time to that activity.

Brother Lehman was not initiated in Local 309 but became a member in Local 109 in the year 1900. He was transferred from Local 18 to Local 309 in the year 1938 and continued in good standing in Local 309 from that time until his retirement in April, 1946.

It was always a great honor and pleasure to consider Brother Lehman as a member of our group, and we are very proud of the fact of having Brother Lehman retire as a member of Local 309.

Brother Lehman was the first member of Local 309 to receive the 50-year citation. His record has always been of the highest and he has always looked forward to the advancement of the younger men and borne the thought in mind of our younger fellows' electrical education.

Brother Lehman is in good health at this time and occasionally makes a visit back to the old home Local 309 especially to be among the fellows on Labor Day.

Our records show that he was born November 20, 1879 and he continues to be active and goes about like a man of a lot less years.

As he is a bachelor, living with his brother and his sister makes it ideal for him.

Brother Lehman is naturally always interested in the activities of the Brotherhood and especially in all the old timers that he has known while following the trade and he is glad any time to hear from any of them. Any-

one knowing him can write to him at Sullivan, Illinois.

It is the wish of Local 309 and we know of our International that Brother Lehman continue to enjoy good health and all the good things of life that God intended for all men to have and may the rest of his days be full of pleasure and good will.

GEORGE VINER, *President*
For the Committee.

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High Voltage Wire Kills Veteran Member

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—Hello again, from Local 317 in the hills of West Virginia. We are getting along real well at present, with prospects of a very busy local soon. These chilly mornings have added quite a lot of pep and energy to the general hurry-up conditions of some of the uncompleted buildings.

Last month, Local 317 was shocked and saddened by the accidental death of Hughey Craft, one of our old union members. Hughey came in contact with a high voltage power company wire, while working near a transformer bank. He was a member of 317 for quite a number of years and had taken a very active part in its past development. Hughey was a fine mechanic, a fine man and his passing will be sadly mourned.

I have read the letters from the press secretaries of our Brother Locals and in a few of them, I noted that a feeling of dissatisfaction had arisen among their members concerning the welfare of their individual locals. Well, Brothers, a "house divided against itself cannot stand," so I surely hope that everything has been cleared up favorably by now. When you have fully understood the fine editorials and sentiments that were portrayed in last month's JOURNAL, relating to the cooperation and brotherly love of the first members of the I.B.E.W., we can realize what it means to work and fight together, as a team, as Brothers without any individual selfish motives. The first I.B.E.W. constitution was made with that proud enthusiasm, confidence and straight-from-the-heart brotherly affection that has been and is at present the guiding principle of successful unionism. Reread last month's JOURNAL, Brothers, and adopt that same sincerity of purpose. It may be the solution to the adverse opinions and actions that have confronted you.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

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Safety Programs Have Full Backing of Labor

L. U. 333, PORTLAND, ME.—Recently, the 23rd Safety Conference for the

State of Maine, was held at Marshall House, York Harbor, Maine. I was asked to make a few remarks at that conference, and I bring you those remarks here.

Organized labor is 100 percent behind a real honest-to-goodness safety program. We believe that there ought to be in every plant a joint Labor-Management Committee working around the clock 365 days a year to prevent accidents.

Labor has been in the front lines seeking legislation setting up a code of standards and adequate inspections particularly at this time in the building construction industry where there are a lot of serious accidents due to lack of proper staging. In Maine there is dire need for such legislation. The problem of industrial accidents can be licked only when labor and management work together as a team. While it is true management has a legal and moral responsibility for the safety of its employees, the worker himself has the responsibility of protecting his fellow worker as well as himself. The employer must be sincere in providing for the safety of his workers; the worker must also make full use of all safety protective equipment.

In organized plants industry and labor should have regular meetings to discuss safety measures through their respective safety committees. Meetings with employees and full discussion will tend to make for a better program. When Union members feel that they are a part of the team, better cooperation is sure to follow. Every accident ought to be reviewed not with the idea of placing the blame but finding the cause and preventing another accident. Many union periodicals devote considerable space to accident-prevention education. Here in Maine the utility companies are doing an excellent job. Some of them allow the employees regular periods of time at the company's expense for the discussion of safety.

H. E. HOWE, *President*.

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Bakersfield Member Gets 35-Year Pin

L. U. 428, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.—Brother Clarence Meikel was presented a 35-year badge of honor by Brother Charles Rohrer of the International Office at one of our recent meetings. It was one of the most impressive presentations that I have had the privilege of witnessing. This was primarily true because it was made to one of the finest and most deserving I.B.E.W. Brothers in Bakersfield.

It was appropriate and appreciated by the members that Brother Rohrer presented this pin to Brother Meikel. Here we had two old friends who had

both served far beyond their line of normal duty, fighting for working and electrical standards that we are enjoying today.

I have spent hours listening to different members of this local describing the many times that Brother Meikel, as building and electrical inspector for the city of Bakersfield, has fought for standards and practices that are advocated by our organization. The members of the I.B.E.W. and the electrical contractors are greatly indebted to Brother Meikel for his services to the electrical industry. He has encountered much opposition, and on numerous occasions fought and overcame this opposition alone. I can truly say we were more than proud to show this slight appreciation for services rendered.

I stated in the previous issue of "The Worker" that I hoped we would have glad tidings for Brother members who might wish to spend the winter in Bakersfield. It now appears that all the large projects have bypassed Kern County, at least for this year. I hope to have better news next time.

Local No. 428 has moved its office to 911 - 20th Street, Bakersfield, California. Telephone 5-0512.

IVAN BEAVAN, B. M.

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Local Runs Article By NECA Manager

L. U. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.—We should like to submit as our contribution to "Local Lines" this month an article written by NECA Nashville Chapter Manager J. A. Scheffer, entitled "Eight Hours Work for Eight Hours Pay—A Challenge to Management and Labor."

At a recent meeting of labor representatives, an International Representative stated that they could make much better progress with difficult negotiations if they could be assured of eight hours work for eight hours pay from the men.

At first consideration, one gets the impression that the union worker does not do an honest day's work. This is, of course, an unfair conclusion to arrive at and the question of what constitutes eight hours work requires scientific analysis.

It has always been my opinion that the average electrical worker is a sincere individual with the usual amount of "get-up and go" that all Americans possess. If he had received the four years of related training before becoming a journeyman, he has above-the-average knowledge of skilled workers in the building trades. If he did not receive a thorough course of training but because of economic conditions was granted a

journeyman's card, he is probably of average intelligence.

It is not customary for a group of men so mixed to lie down on the job en masse. There are other reasons. Man as an individual would rather be doing something.

I have in mind a power house job that has not shown good results. The labor cost is exceeding the estimated cost. Inquiring into the estimating, I find that in past performances elsewhere the estimating as to labor costs have worked out very close to the original figures. The company has records to prove it. The men on the job are experienced in this type of work and should do a better job. Working conditions are not bad, considering the job is in the hill country. They have good places to live and the cafeteria on the job serves excellent food at a very low price. The lack of efficient management is the cause.

The project manager is experienced and a card man. The general foreman and the foreman were all selected from the best material available. The men are very unhappy on the job and rumblings are always present. Here is an example of the lack of training and efficient management.

The project manager is an engineer, and according to his employer is a capable man. A scientific evaluation of the project manager's job would prove that it calls for more than an engineer. It also requires a man of stature who can inspire confidence and cooperation in his subordinates. He must also reflect the company's policy, which is above reproach. The man they have would be valuable somewhere, probably in a military capacity, but not on this job. Scientific management evaluates men for the particular job they have to do.

A general foreman was put on this job to make up for the shortcomings of the project manager and soothe the feelings of the workers. He is a likeable fellow with lots of experience as a workman, but with no management training. He is doing a creditable job, considering the circumstances.

In order to secure a general foreman, the State of Tennessee and several nearby states were combed before this man turned up. This will serve to illustrate the lack of available trained men for the better jobs. No one will train them—they just have to grow by themselves.

The foremen were selected from the group. One of them had had previous experience as a foreman, but no special training of a supervisory nature. The crews under these foremen were not selected for their ability to do a certain type of work. Each group under the foremen is doing a different type of work and the men were not screened before assignment to a crew. The foremen have little or no knowledge of how

to handle a crew efficiently. They cannot press the men because one of them may be his foreman on the next job and make his life miserable. There is, therefore, a tendency to mollycoddle the men.

What happened to eight hours work for eight hours pay on this type of setup? Both management and labor are at fault.

We have many other conditions of poor and inefficient management causing a decrease in productivity: improper tools and equipment on the job, delayed ordering or scheduling material to the job, lack of transportation, insufficient supervision, and management's idea that because a man is a journeyman he can do any kind of a job. He should be checked before he is sent on the job and given the necessary detailed instructions so that he won't have to figure it out when he gets there.

In other words, the more efficient the management is, the more production will be had from the men. This is the challenge to management to study and install efficient management methods.

Labor is not without responsibility for the condition that exists. First consideration is the training of journeymen. To the best of my knowledge a uniform basic curriculum for related instruction for apprentices has never been insisted upon. The pre-education requirements of the apprentice and the age limits are variable at the whim of the local committee. Some small communities can turn out journeymen any way they want. These men are not restricted to work in that jurisdiction. Many of them move to higher wage areas. National standards for training a journeyman should be established.

The training course developed by Local Union 429 in Nashville is perhaps one of the most complete there is. It covers every subject the apprentice should know. It is a four-year course of not less than 576 hours of related instruction. It is my opinion that all this basic material cannot be taught nor absorbed by the apprentice with only four hours a week instruction.

Such intensive training means that the apprentice misses considerable in the training period. When he is graduated, he is momentarily lost. He now needs a period of rounding-out under a special instructor. We have proposed one additional year for the apprentice, during which time he should be known as a junior journeyman and would be instructed somewhat as follows:

- Electrical shop practices
- Material handling and scheduling
- Relations with the customer
- Foremen functions
- Interpretation of the agreement
- Functions of the electric code
- Understanding of the union

The union, the contractor and public relations
Advance instruction on special subjects

We regret the local union has not agreed to the proposal. They think the time should be shortened.

Our big problem is not with the journeymen, but the lack of trained foremen, general foremen and others. The present method is to look around and pick out the most suitable man or one who has been there a long time. He might be entirely unsuited to the job by both education, experience and temperament.

The functions of a foreman are very important. He must be able to interpret his instructions into action by his crew and to get them to perform the operation correctly and efficiently. The foreman is just no ordinary person—he must be a trained man in not only electrical work, but management principles and human relations. *His job should not be temporary.*

The job of foreman should be made permanent with a special course in supervisory training for him. There should be enough permanent foremen to have one in every shop. A ratio should be worked out for each economic area. This basic training would provide material for general foremen, superintendents, estimators, and other jobs of a managerial nature.

These are but a few examples to illustrate that eight hours work for eight hours pay is more than a strong back with a weak mind.

Both management and labor must cooperate to keep up with the terrific pace ahead. Higher wages call for greater efficiency and greater efficiency means specialized training for the journeymen, supervisory training for foremen and up, with permanent ratings with corresponding wages for those who make the grade. The "top brass" of the union has left much of this valuable work to the local unions, who have done what they could; but local union politics being what they are, there will be little progress. It is now time for the I. O. to take action in order to secure the future for the union electrical worker.

The contractor who wishes to survive the keen competition of today must give attention to scientific management—not only electrical know-how, but an efficient economical organization to serve the man in the field. Men must be placed on jobs they are capable of doing and their supply lines must not be broken. NECA is about to launch a program of necessary training for the contractor, which the contractor has needed for years.

Let each electrical contractor launch his own management improvement program. Efficient manage-

ment based upon common sense and factual data will result in his doing his part toward eight hours work for eight hours pay.

During 50 years, 1900 to 1950, the great miracle of America has taken shape—greater production—less hours worked—higher wages—the highest standard of living—jet propulsion—atomic energy. It's only beginning to unfold.

Let the electrical industry both, management and labor, give up its smug complacency in the struggle for more of the world's goods. Awaken to the job ahead. Start training at once, learn the most modern methods obtainable, and be ready for the miracle of America to unfold. The hours worked and the compensation thereof will take care of itself. Productivity, and not the hours put in, is the measure of wealth.

C. J. MAUNSELL, B. M.

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Texas Rough on Labor Candidates

L. U. 479, BEAUMONT, TEXAS.—Brothers, permit me if you please to begin this report with a word of apology for my absence from these pages in recent issues.

Much of my time in the preceeding months was devoted toward trying to help myself and some of my friends struggle, through our Democratic primary of July 22 and the second or run-off elections of August 26.

Having previously yielded to a somewhat daring and reckless sort of an urge; and entered my name on the ballot as a candidate for state representative, naturally explains my reason for being so concerned. My enthusiasm was however, spent without reward; for I, like many other newcomers fell by the wayside—yep, bit the dust in the first primary.

Now that I am considerably poorer, and lots wiser in the political department, I am prone to make certain observations among them, I view the result not as a personal defeat sufficient to cause any great degree of disappointment, for I learned too late in the campaign that my defeat was inevitable in light of the circumstances.

This particular race was insignificant and of no great concern, but when we stop to consider the picture on a state-wide basis, and realize the full impact of the shellacking received by practically all candidates in Texas who were considered friends of organized labor, then we cannot help but feel deeply concerned.

I am sure that all union men in this State will agree that we should have learned a valuable lesson in this year's elections. We saw many of our friends go down in defeat, friends who had proven records be-

hind them of faithful performance in their duties to labor's people, witnessing at the same time the anti-labor boy's success, in almost every race where labor was an issue.

For instance, the state convention of the L.L.P.E. jointly with the C.I.O. endorsed Mr. Caso March, for Governor, and one of our own, Brother Roger O. Evans of Dennison, Texas as Lt. Governor. Both men pledged their support to labor, only to be eliminated in the primary.

Thus, this leaves Texas with its present Governor, Mr. Allan Shivers, who is certainly no great advocate of union principles, and giving him at the same time a Lt. Governor who is known far and wide for his anti-union activities while serving in the House of Representatives. He is identified directly or indirectly with many of the existing labor snarls written into laws in this State.

These examples my friends, are by no means all, there are many others too numerous to mention here. All of which reflect the same condition and that simply is, that too many of our people have not yet become sufficiently aware of the need for a more determined interest in their politics.

We had the necessary number of votes, let us not be mistaken about that, we just did not use them wisely.

If the conditions that prevailed in Texas this year are indicative of the general trend in the coming national elections—Oh brother! it looks like hell for our side.

I do not hesitate to place much of the responsibility for these conditions where I think it rightfully belongs—that being in the laps of the men on the staff, who shape the policies of the Texas State Federation of Labor. The political short sightedness of these men has tended to stifle, rather than encourage the attempts of sound and fair-minded union men, to effect a constructive, workable plan under which the L.L.P.E. could function successfully.

Incidentally I know of no case where any effective assistance was instituted or encouraged by this group through the L.L.P.E. in behalf of any candidate. Many of us never even received any lip service that could be called favorable.

Therefore, in view of such incompetency I think it quite obvious that some house cleaning in this department would be very much in order.

The great Miami convention of our own Brotherhood will probably be history by the time this reaches print, but permit me to express the wishes of my local union and myself for the greatest success, and a good time to all who attend. May this convention be the greatest. Just remember Brothers; that thousands of your fellowmen are depending upon you, and will be affected by your actions

and decisions there, so please give of your best, and beware of Miami's tempting night spots.

Work has picked up some in this locality in recent months and all of our boys are working at this time. No wage increase as yet, but we are hopeful of some adjustment in the near future to partially compensate for the tremendous increase in living costs.

Our local union recently saw fit to withdraw from the Building and Construction Trades Council, which action of course will prove very beneficial to our contractors, and have since joined the Chamber of Commerce. How about that?

I may be able to give you a report on conditions in the Woman's Club in the near future—who knows.

ERNE C. BYRD, P. S.

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Win Raise at Mobile; Rate Goes to \$2.50

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—There is encouraging news to report this time. At my last writing I reported that we were going into negotiations with our contractors for a wage increase and I am very well pleased to report at this time that we were very successful, although things didn't come to such a good ending without some discussion. In fact we were able to come to such a successful conclusion only after some stiff conferences. We won a raise of seven and half cents effective immediately and 12½ cents on November 15th, which will make a grand total of \$2.50 per hour on November 15th. This committee consisted of S. A. Shannon, our board member, E. C. Dierlein, our president, and two members from the rank and file, John E. Jacobson and Frank M. Hawkins.

I have reported before what pretty secretaries have held sway over the inner office of old 505, and I guess that you folks have also noticed that we here in Mobile have other good lookers besides secretaries. What about Miss America for 1951! She is from the deep south down here in old Mobile. I need not say any more about it, as she is there for all to see. What do you say men?

Activities are somewhat on the up grade in the local ship yards, as the Government is calling ships out of the laid-up fleet up the Mobile River and putting them in sea shape. This has taken quite a few of the men off the bench. And the railroads are still calling on L. U. 505 for men but we are unable to give them the number of men they want.

The Union Electric Company of Mobile has won the contract with the City of Mobile to do the electrical work on the new pumping station they

are going to build on Big Bear creek about 15 miles west of Mobile. This station is going to pump into Mobile millions of gallons of water daily, and should be able to take care of Mobile's water needs for years to come.

The Gulf Electric Company of Mobile has won a contract in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, to do the electric work for Radcliff Sand and Gravel Co., of Mobile which is putting in a gravel pit there.

The apartment-hotel is under way now, and so are the two infirmaries that are being rebuilt here.

The Government is again putting the ammunition dump at Theodore, Alabama into operation again, and that also has taken men to get it into operation again, so all-in-all we here will be able to keep our bench pretty well cleaned off.

These are times when we all must pull together to get another world job done. Only this time I hope that we stay at it until we clean up the whole world business and get in peaceful shape so that it will stay peaceful. We must do this thing together in order to accomplish it. Speaking of together, here is something that I ran across the other day in my readings of things from here and there. "Together is the most beautiful word in the English language. Coming together is a beginning. Keeping together is progress. Thinking together is unity. Working together is success." Truthful, isn't it?

So let me close with this thought: "A bad example has much in common with a contagious disease."

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

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Gives Background On Big Rail Strike

L. U. 561, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA—Well here is another letter from Local 561, and after long drawn-out negotiations the strike that could never happen in Canada, DID, 124,000 men directly connected through their respective organizations, and another 30,000 men indirectly affected were on strike. From the Atlantic to the Pacific shores from the U.S.A. border to the most western part of Canada, not a train was running, from August 2nd, 1950 at 6 a.m. to August 30th at 10:39 p.m. Not one arrest was made in connection with the strike. There were a few minor instances but all were nipped in the bud (of course by the time this is read it will have been more than a month since the strike has been settled, and therefore to some this will be old news).

October 4th is the next meeting date. As all know, we went back with a four-cent raise as of the 31st of August 1950 and 40 hours a week with

the same take-home pay for 48 hours as of September 1st, 1950. We know some will be getting a bigger raise than others, but be that as it is, this railway strike here in Canada has been more beneficial to the railway workers in particular and labor in general than one can see. Boys, if it had not been for you making the brass hats at Ottawa have a special session of Parliament so as to make you go back to work, what do you think "Abbott's Baby Budget" would have been a few weeks ago. The condition now is as mentioned above. We have the four cents an hour and 40 hours a week for the 48 hours pay as of September 1st, 1951, and the 15 international organizations with the two Canadian unions are holding out for five cents as of June 1st, 1950 and 40 hours with 48 hours take-home pay as for June 1st, 1951, so we will see what the final settlement will be. At any rate when we do get it, it will mean to all of us, 24 cents-an-hour increase. Boys this is the first time in Canada that that has been gained. It is quite true that there are companies (inspite of what Gordon said) that are on 40 hours a week, but I know of none that have the SAME take-home pay as for 48 hours. True they got increases but not to equal 48 hours. Remember you shop boys what this will mean to you.

I would like to express my personal and I feel I can speak for all the local, through this JOURNAL, our sincere thanks to our General Chairman Keith Cockburn for a job very well done. (Yes, Keith I would write in another tone if we thought otherwise.) I personally don't think anyone should criticize the final conclusion. While it was not what the original demands asked for and in spite of the various resolutions that were made from the floor of some strike halls throughout the country requesting the original demands, when one stops and thinks what odds, pressure and public opinion our negotiators had to face, to come out of it all with these gains not only in dollars and cents, but with improved public opinion in our favor, to my mind it is something we all can be proud of as well as thankful for.

Enclosed find a picture taken dur-



Picket Committee

ing the strike. The picture shows the Local 561 C.N.R. Picket Committee. Reading right to left, Brother W. B. Walsh, Brother E. J. O'Doherty, picket captain, Brother A. Ballard, Central Station, Brother Veninski, Brother J. Gravel, Brother J. Muir, Brother J. MacDonald, Brother W. Duffy partly hidden. Some Brothers complain about doing two or three hours on picket duty. This committee was in attendance from eight to 10 hours a day at the strike hall. I wonder how some so-called Brothers would like that. I wish to thank all members who helped from time to time on the picket line or otherwise. A good job well done boys!

I don't have to mention what the newspapers wrote, they mostly all ran true to form—very, very uncomplimentary to our cause. Members of both Houses of Parliament were against us, but there were some for our side. Mr. Coldwell, recalling the resumption of negotiations last week said in part speaking of Mr. Gordon, "He lost the confidence of the men and I believe he will never regain it." Mr. MacInnes said Mr. Gordon's action "Amounts to doublecross not only to the workers but also the people and Government of Canada." Speaking of the workers of British Columbia he said, they will not forget Mr. Gordon for talking to them not as man to man but as "a man to children" when he said, "You go on strike and you will live to regret it." Who will? He, Mr. MacInnes, also said that it would take a generation of good labor relations to undo the harm the war time price czar had done.

So boys, all we have to do is to wait for either June 1st, 1951 or September 1st, 1951 and start enjoying the 40-hour week. It has been a long pull.

The next question of vital interest to our Canadian members is the action to be taken at your next International Convention, at which time our pension plan will be under heavy debate. This convention is to be held under the Miami hospitality starting October 16th. We'll be seeing you boys.

Please don't forget your monthly meetings, for after all is said and done what are you paying your monthly dues for. Surely you would like to know where your money is going and what for, I know I do, so let's see you down there more often.

E. J. O'DOHERTY, P. S.

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600 Attend T.L.C. Meeting in Montreal

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.—The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Convention took place this past month in Montreal at the Mount Royal Hotel. It was at-

tended by over 600 delegates from affiliated unions across Canada.

The convention made headlines this year with the elimination of delegates with established Communist leanings, which was well handled at the first session. A rather tolerant attitude had been taken toward the officials of such unions, and delegates to conventions in the past years, considered it the private concern of the persons involved. But this surprise move by the assembly this year is proof enough that the great body of union members is fully aware of the danger of leaving Communist sympathizers in positions of responsibility and authority. The public in general might be excused on occasion for mistaking the leftist preaching of red laborites for organization policy, but union members have not fallen to any great extent for the Communists' oratory demonstrations. Labor knows more about their means of persuasion and their objective than the general public.

Since labor bodies hold dear the principle of free speech, getting rid of these unpleasant companions caused quite a problem. But the important thing is that they did find the means of ousting them, and the praise accorded the convention by the Federal Labor Minister, Honorable Milton Gregg, V.C., was well deserved.

Eleven delegates were barred from the convention hall—three of them from the Montreal district. Our own delegates, who were given a "carte blanche," by the way, were our International Representative Brother Hugh Lafleur, and our business agent, Brother W. Chartier.

Now let's have a look into local news.

Speaking of conventions, Brother A. Bastien, one of our delegates to the I.B.E.W. Convention in Miami this month, tendered his resignation at the last meeting for personal reasons. The alternate delegate, brother J. A. Bourbonniere, will replace him.

This is as good a time as any to apologize to our good brother, John Goodby, for omitting his name from the list of Executive Board members in my last report. Brother John Goodby is one of the best unionists in our local and his remarks and suggestions in the executive sittings, as well as in the general meetings, are always true to form. It will not happen again, Brother John!

Our new President Brother Rene Gauthier, had to come out of his shell at our last meeting to keep order. Apparently a few of our Brothers like to liven up the discussions once in a while with a few remarks more or less in order, and unfortunately, our chairman has to step in and level up the proceedings for the benefit of the rest of the assembly.

We had two important guests at

our last meeting, Brother W. Armstrong, International Representative for the Canadian Maritimes, and Brother W. J. Funk, from L. U. 716, Houston, who is electrical superintendent for the Fluor Corporation of Los Angeles, now employing many of our members on the Shell Oil Refinery Project here in Montreal.

Our Business Manager, Brother W. Chartier, also reported to us the passing away of Brother Phil Marchaud, who was well known among our membership. He had 10 years' good standing. Our most sincere condolences to his family and all his friends.

In ending, I wish to remind all our unemployed brothers to report to the local office when out of work. It will make it easier for all concerned, both for you to find work and also for the business manager to locate you when the need arises.

So, until next month, fellows, I'll say "Au Revoir" and in the meantime, don't get your wires crossed!

LOUIS G. THERIAULT, P. S.

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Oakland Local Holds Great Annual Picnic

L. U. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.—All the northern locals of California participated with Local 595 in enjoying our annual picnic, which for the past several years, has been held at Linda Vista Park at historical Mission San Jose. There was an unusually large attendance—so many new faces that it was a genuine pleasure to meet someone whom you recognized.

We were honored this year with the presence of International Secretary J. Scott Milne and several of the International Representatives. It was good to see them and talk to them. Also saw a number of our old timers. Was especially glad to see Brother "Stew" Woolsey, strutting around, greeting the people. He looked good to "yours truly." Best of everything "Chief" and if the pictures are any good, I will bring you one of them. Our favorite waltzer, C. D. Pierce, Sr. gave a noteworthy try in the prize waltz, but competition was too tough. Our compliments to his partner.

It is with profound regret we report the death of Brother Harold Bishop, inside member of Local 595. His death came as a shock to his devoted family and to his many friends, both in Local 595 and at Coyote Lake, where he spent so many happy hours, seeming to find restfulness and peace there in that remote rusticity, where he made so many friends. Those friends deeply regret that a misunderstanding as to the time of interment made it impossible for them to pay their last respects to

their departed friend and neighbor, and they asked me to express their desire to extend aid and sympathy to the bereaved family.

Will just remind you Brothers that code classes are started again. We can all use a little brushing up on code.

And, say, Brothers, those of you who don't attend regular meetings, try to come to the next regular meeting, and bring \$2.00—see Bill or Kurt—be a regular fellow—pay your way. Most of us can remember back a few years when we were working harder, putting in longer hours and getting less money for it. Your present conditions were obtained because somebody saw fit to spend time and money to bring them about. You are reaping the benefits. Don't be unworthy of the trust placed in you when you were initiated. There is so little asked of you when you compare the benefits you enjoy and remember somebody pays—only a little if shared by all.

I don't believe Local 595 has expressed its appreciation for the very fine improvement in the editing of the "Worker." It surely has become an interesting and instructive magazine and one we all look forward to receiving. The covers are a decided improvement and very attractive.

WILLIAM O. HURTADO, P. S.

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Gives Progress Report On Massive New Dam

L. U. 640, PHOENIX, ARIZONA.—This is my report on the progress at Davis Dam, Nevada and Arizona, which is under the jurisdiction of the Kingman branch of Local 640, Phoenix. This dam is 60 miles down stream from Boulder on the Colorado River and 31 miles west of Kingman, Arizona. (We still call it Boulder Dam and will let Hoover have the depression named for him.) Brother Larry Ross is president of the Kingman branch and it holds its meetings on the fourth Wednesday of each month, with Brother Henry VanEss, business manager, of Phoenix, in attendance to give counsel on the many problems that have come up since this work has started. The work is done by the Newberry Electric Corporation of Los Angeles, California. Brother Charles Whitley is superintendent and good harmony exists between the company and our local and its branch.

The accompanying picture shows the rotor of number one generator, which has the following dimensions: Speed, 94.7 r.p.m.; 45,000 k.v.a.; Weight 328 tons; Drive, 62,200 h.p. water turbine; shaft, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, 30 feet length; Rotor diameter, 29 feet, 6 inches.

Rotor for Davis Dam Generator



Data on this giant rotor is contained in letter from Local Union 640, Phoenix.

Number one generator is to be on the line by January first. Five generators are to be built, altogether.

The citizens of Kingman and members of this branch local have been very congenial in their relations toward the visiting working Brothers and there will be many pleasant memories of cooperation long after this work has been completed. It has been written in your editorials that "a laborer works with his hands, a craftsman with hands and brain, an artist with hands, brain and heart." This latter certainly describes this group of workmen, as they look far into the future and see that the harnessed power from this river will make a greater and more progressive nation.

H. S. SMITH, P. S.

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Big Party Honors Lansing Veterans

L. U. 665, LANSING, MICH.—It has been quite sometime since you have heard from Lansing but I firmly believe that if don't have anything of importance to say, keep quiet!

In this letter we feel we really have big news. In my memory, it was the first occasion on which we saw fit to honor the older Brothers, those who in many ways have made this local what it is today.

I believe Brother Ed. Mahaney started the ball rolling early last spring when he spoke about 20-year members. Our good Brother Al Wright, the president of L. U. No. 665 quietly selected a committee to work on this problem and the result took the form of a gala affair at the

suburban home of Brother Dale Geiger, our financial secretary.

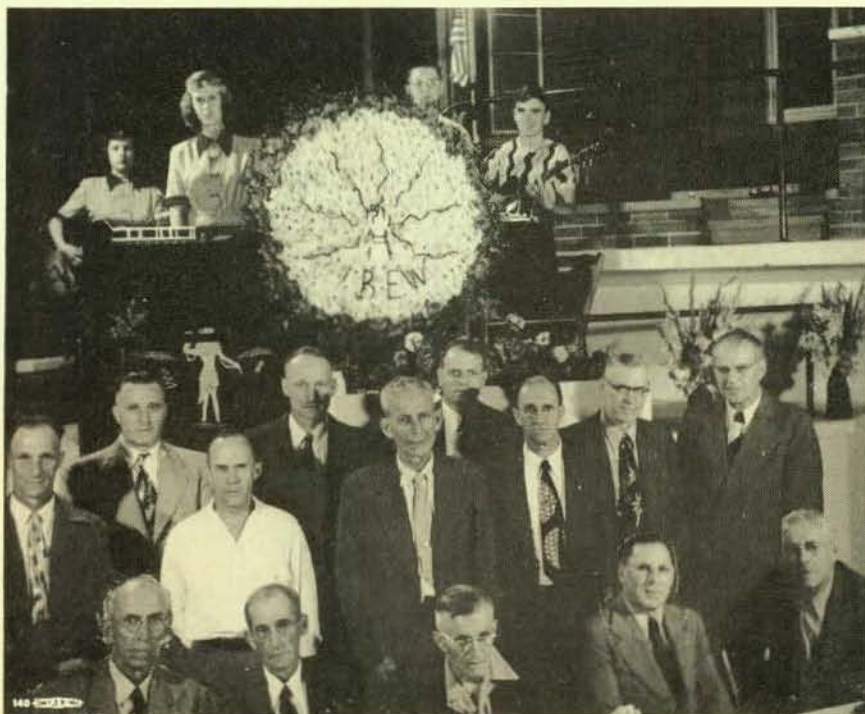
The party, entirely a family affair, was held August 26. It is estimated that some 200 attended and from all reports each and everyone had a grand time. The setting was perfect, the weather grand and the flag and memorial services were handled perfectly by a local group of scouts.

John Reid, the labor commissioner of the state of Michigan was the speaker of the evening. He stressed no particular theme. He talked of olden days when his work brought him in contact with many of the men to be honored this night. He talked of the importance of vigilance at the polls. Many an anecdote and story he had that evening and I'm sure he carried the full audience back to the days when conditions were far from what they are today and of course, we owe our thanks to John Reid and to the honored guests for the present day conditions.

Brother F. M. Harris, International Representative from Detroit and his family were guests and it became his duty, and I do believe he enjoyed it, of presenting the lapel pins to our honored members. He spoke of the many occasions on which he worked with these men when they had problems that would naturally arise in the building of an organization such as ours. He is always a welcome visitor at L. U. 665.

The guests of the evening were as follows: Brothers W. R. Geddie, 30 years; C. G. Fox, 27 years; J. A. Wright, 25 years; Elmer Herre, 25 years; Clarence Gaul, 24 years; Art Bartells, 22 years; Clarence Ainge,

Veterans of Local 665, Lansing



Left to right, front row: Brothers L. Z. Sherman, Leon Battley, W. R. Geddie, Clarence Gaul, A. H. Steele, retiring city inspector. Center row: Brothers Cleo Fox, Harry Smith, J. T. Williamson, business manager, Clarence Ainge. Back row: Brothers J. A. Wright, president, John Madden, Bill Stolk, Art Bartells, F. M. Harris, International Representative. Brother Elmer Herre was out of the city when photo was taken.

21 years; John Madden, 21 years; Harry Smith, 21 years; Al Steele, 21 years; William Stolk, 21 years; J. Ted Williamson, 21 years; Leon Battley, 20 years; L. Z. Sherman, 20 years.

The party was handled by a large group under the direction of Chairman Geiger and never did I see such cooperation and support. The ladies provided a most bounteous supper and the Brothers served it with dispatch, if not eclat. At least, everyone had all they could eat. The invocation was handled by Brother Bob Norris. The history of our local was explained by Brother Bill Stolk. The memorial and flag service was under the direction of Brother Bill Tromley, Jr. and was most impressive.

Dinner music and entertainment were provided throughout the evening by a local group, of which our president Brother Al Wright was extremely proud—and why not—two of his daughters, Donna and Jean were members. The group of young musicians were talented and entertaining and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

It was a grand evening; one to be remembered and I hope repeated, because, as Brother Mel Harris said in his talk, many locals do not see fit to so honor their older Brothers, and it might be possible that this party

could become an annual affair here in Lansing.

More good news of course, is that our raise went into effect on September 13. The work is fairly good but the old story of shortages may soon make a difference. Let us hope that peace may soon be ours so that we all may once again live normal lives.

KEN BLACKBURN, P. S.

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60,000 K.W. Addition To Virginia System

L. U. 666, RICHMOND, VA.—I am enclosing for publication a photo made recently at Bremo, Virginia, site of a 60,000 kilowatt addition to the Virginia Electric and Power Company system. This is the second plant to be built in this local's jurisdiction in the last few years, and there is to be built a 90,000 kilowatt addition to the Chester plant in the near future. This will require the services of a good number of out-of-town Brothers, as was the case at Bremo.

There were 125 men there at the peak of the job.

The men in the photo are as follows:

Kneeling: Left to right, L. J. Jordan, W. W. Smith, J. W. Vaughan, R. R. Doss, C. R. Jenkins, F. N. Per-

kinson, J. D. Barker, E. A. Murray, H. B. Atkinson, W. D. Carter, E. D. Fitzgerald, T. W. Stone, B. L. Leap, J. H. Fletcher, W. Bogg.

Standing: Left to right, C. M. Vermillera, C. P. Carr, H. M. Garrison, G. E. Faires, J. A. Creamer, W. M. Ogg, C. R. Rawsey, J. A. Creamer, Jr., L. K. Holland, A. W. Howle, C. H. Adams, J. C. Webb, C. C. Mize, G. D. Jones, C. M. Park, M. G. Ballou, S. A. Crown, W. T. Smoot, C. G. Creamer, W. H. Sharp, H. C. Ramsey, E. S. Shanklin, H. E. Rector, R. L. Morgan, L. L. Gray, T. D. Black, J. F. Terrill, F. E. Caudill, R. L. Godber, H. E. Dawson, O. L. Weikel, C. S. Gilmer, H. O. Skews, H. S. Kennedy.

Back row: Left to right, V. C. Jackson, R. H. Guyton, C. B. Price, H. R. Scott, J. W. Collier.

R. M. ROBERTS, P. S.

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Sees Record Vote in Elections in Ohio

L. U. 669, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO—Well, the period for voters to register in our State of Ohio closed yesterday, September 27th, and I think we have succeeded in getting more of our people registered and eligible to vote in this all-important election than has been the case in any off-year election in the past.

We say an off-year election, but it is anything but an off-year election for us. It is about the most important election for us ever, and if you people don't get out and vote this time, our name will be MUD, period.

The heavy money being spent in opposition to the progress of everything we hold dear is going to make itself felt in this election.

I think the defeat of Senator Taft here in Ohio will be one of the greatest contributions toward a liberal-minded and forward-looking body of law makers in our Capital, a body of men who will take a broad and open-minded view of the things which make for progress of all our people. We have in Ohio a wonderful group of officials in our State Federation of Labor, and I think they are doing a good job of bringing home to our people that the vote of the workers can prevail if they will only get out and exercise their rights.

Local Union 669 is now on strike, for the first time in more than 20 years, for a 17½-cent raise, but we believe it will be only for a few days and that it will be settled in our favor.

With the exception of a very few weeks in the spring of this year, we have been blessed with work for our local men for several years past, and at times have had a number of out-of-town men working with us.

J. L. WILLIAMS, P. S.

Crew Which Worked on Addition to Virginia System



The above members of Local Union 666, Richmond, Virginia, are identified in letter from the local.

Death Takes Veterans Of Indiana Local

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, INDIANA—One of our older members, Walter Lohman, was called by death, due to a heart attack, and another member, Floyd Creasy, was taken by the grim reaper after a long illness.

Brother Lohman, at the time of his death, was assistant electrical inspector of Gary and was a very popular and well known member of L. U. 697, and a member of the Twenty-Five Year Club of the local. He was a man of cheerful and friendly personality. Our sympathy is extended to his wife and family.

Brother Creasy suffered a long illness and although his family will feel his loss, it can be a consoling thought to know that he is no longer enduring pain and that he is at rest.

On September 10, our Twenty-Five Year Club of L. U. 697 held its summer picnic at the suburban home of Brother Guy Brewer. The feast that the ladies' auxiliary spread on the tables under the big oak trees would have satisfied the old philosopher, Epicurus. Our club is fortunate in having so many good cooks.

Our huge construction program continues unabated, with the future looking bright.

The American people, union or non-union, should be grateful to the A. F. of L. and its affiliated unions for the strong stand taken against the Communist plague. The A. F. of L. has always been a strong defender of our American way of life and is a 100 percent American institution, all propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding, and any of the Stalinist gang that

tries to ruin this nation will be, like the farmer's goat that swallowed dynamite, mighty sick when they find the A. F. of L. deals with them in no uncertain manner. Let us hope that the U. S. Government fires every d--- commie that is on the pay rolls. It is hard to understand why President Truman refused to sign the anti-Communist law, thereby causing the Senate to pass it over his veto.

Here is a puzzler: why don't the commies in this country buy a ticket to Russia, being, as they are, such great admirers of the Stalin outfit?

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

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Chaotic Confusion Is Evident Everywhere

L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—"Confusion" is the one word that is descriptive of our times—chaotic confusion of the mind, of and in the environment, in the homes, in communities, in the states, throughout the nation, and in fact throughout the world. This confusion is so obviously evident that it does not need much comment to call it to the attention of the observing thinker. It pervades the large and general atmosphere of human endeavor because it has its source in individual lives. You and I are not the victims of the confusion of the times, as we may be prone to think in our all-too-careless way of thinking. We, ourselves, are its cause.

The world is in its present state of confusion because you and I, and others like us, do not think clearly; do not see clearly, do not understand each other; do not think for ourselves, but instead, and all too often, let

others usurp, our prerogative and do our thinking for us. You and I, and the others, make up the world, holding it, Atlas-like, upon our intellectual shoulders. As our head whirls, our shoulders shake, and the world trembles.

The world is that which we see about us. It is families, institutions, churches, trade union organizations, industrial plants, jobs, governments, and merchandise marts. It is, truly, the trouble and turmoil, the frantic effort and the frustrations, the greed and selfish striving, the vicious seeking of preeminence of place and permanence of position by ruthless tactics; but it is also the love and devotion and the unselfish kindness and brotherhood which we, upon rare and too infrequent occasions, see. It is, indeed, the newspapers and the radio; the noise and bustle of commerce; the ebb and flow of traffic. It is, when we view it impartially and as a whole, a Tower of Babel that we the workmen have built for ourselves. It is the result of our failure to understand one another—in very truth, it is a confusion of the tongues. Not one person out of six understands the same thing by the words spoken or written by one of them. Rarely, if ever at all, do the interpretations of the hearer agree with the intents of the speaker. Seldom do they receive the basic idea that is in the mind of the speaker. More frequently, than not, do the hearers read meanings into what they read and hear than strive to acquire the intended idea that it was the speaker's or writer's intent to pass to them. It is this confusion of the tongues that is at the back of, and is the prime factor of the cause for, the confusion that is rampant in the

world of today, our world, yours and mine; and we ourselves make it what it is. This is the basic cause for the wars and strivings together against one another which will, if we continue at the rate we are going, destroy us.

But, the world is not life. The world is not ultimate reality. The world is only a created thing, composed of numerous created things and beings. It is, in itself, unstable, transitory, continuously changing being extremely fluidic. It changes as the mass thought of the races of peoples changes. It is a mirror that reflects the mass consciousness, the degree of their intelligence and their motives and ideologies. It is composite, in that it is comprised of the sum total by admixture of the ideas, motives, intentions and purposes, of all of the peoples of all lands. The only thing in it that changes not is the life in it.

The essential life within each of us is the only factor that is basically unchangeable and eternal. But, even it, in its outward manifestations, fluctuates. Its manifestation is dependent upon our awareness of it, of the limits we place upon it, or upon how we release it to full and free expression. But, most of us are too much aware of the outer self, the natural physical animal self. Being thus conscious of ourself the inner essential self never receives enough attention or development to be able to become evident in our daily lives. We spend so much of our time in developing the physical brain and muscular brawn that the faculties and powers and attributes of the soul, the inner essential being, lies latent, impotent and unmanifested in the lives of most of us. This is due to a tragic misconception that has somehow become hypnotically fixed in the minds of most of us. Due to this erroneous concept many think that they are a body and that they have, that is possess, like one would possess a coat, a soul that we are told needs saving. The truth is you are a living soul and possess a body, which is the temple of the Living God. How the blind guides have misled the blind, unthinking, masses of the people. Do not their very own accepted sacred writings teach plainly, if they would but read for themselves, that the whole creation groaneth in travail awaiting for the manifestation of the sons of God? And do not these same Scriptures teach that it is not the soul that needs redemption but as we read in Paul's Epistle to the Romans: we seek and wait for the redemption of our bodies. It is our failure to see and understand this truth that is the root of all our woes. This is not a religious nor fanatical harangue, but is instead an attempt to point out the source of our confusion. Based upon a confusion of ideologies, which in turn is rooted in the confusion of tongues, we have erected an edifice

that is a false civilization consisting of racies, deceptions. Hollywood is not the only place that we find these false fronts, but all about us we find pretense instead of naturalness. The real and essential self is inhibited and neglected. The outer self is idealized and pampered. This always produces confusion. Think on these words of Jesus, the great master, until the full meaning and intent of them penetrates into your consciousness: "If I bear witness of myself my witness is false."

There are many things in us of which we are not distinctly conscious. To waken that slumbering consciousness into life, into outward manifestation, and so to lead us up to the light, is one office of every great ministration to human nature, whether its vehicle be the pen or the tongue. We are unconscious of the intensity and awfulness of the life within us. Health and sickness, joy and sorrow, success and disappointment, life and death, love and hate, are familiar words upon our lips; and we do not know to what depths they point within us.

Let us seek a mutual understanding of our words, ideas, and goals. Let us awaken to our real selves, and permit that real self unhampered freedom of expression. Let us here resolve to cease to build a Tower of Babel—let us become aware of the tools of the trade, seek to become skillful in the use of them; let us all begin to work, under the direction and supervision of the Grand Master, from the same blueprint, and then we will erect the true temple—the edifice of wholeness; thus will confusion, strife, selfishness, and greed disappear from among us, as also will world wars cease.

Thus shall we find, and only so, lasting peace, in our organizations, our communities, our nation, or in the world, by first establishing these basic things in ourselves. For, as we have said, the world is a composite thing—each of us being but a single stone in the vast whole of it. What kind of a stone are you, Brother? Your world reflects you. Our emphasis needs correcting; needs to be placed upon being instead of upon having.

Think seriously and deeply upon these things, my Brother, for I believe that in them you will find the key of knowledge that the racketeers have taken away from the common people.

CLARENCE T. CREEKMORE, P. S.

Only One Oklahoma Town Has Labor Day Parade

L. U. 785, HENRYETTA, OKLA.—Local Union 785 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, contributed greatly to the overwhelming success of Henryetta's Labor Day

September 4, 1950. This was the only Labor Day celebration held throughout the State of Oklahoma.

R. O. Moore, Local Union 785 member was chairman and master of ceremonies. A full day's entertainment was enjoyed by approximately 12,000 people.

The program started off at 10:00 a.m. with the greatest parade ever to be held in Henryetta, with top float prize money going to Local Union 785's masterpiece. The Local's float was 10½-feet high and 30-feet long, ridden by the Queen, Anna Mae Cook and attended by Nora Ann Jack, daughter of Brother John W. Jack, and Susan Marler, daughter of Brother Grover E. Marler.

Members participating in the construction of the float were; Brothers Fred Mabry, James Moore, Marshall Rhea, James Cortassa, Bob Moore, Grover Marler, Albert Mordecai and John W. Jack. Second place float prize was won by the Retail Clerks Local, and third place went to the Ben Hur Coal Co. Local.

Other highlights throughout the day were as follows: Roller Coaster Derby, Indian Stick Ball Game, Tennis Tournament, Band Concert, Fiddlers Contest, Carnival and an exhibit by the Oklahoma State Game and Fish Commission.

The speaker for the evening was Lester Graham, Regional Director for the American Federation of Labor from Fort Worth, Texas.

The day's entertainment was climaxed by an \$800 fireworks display.

JAMES G. CORTASSA,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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Eau Claire Sponsors Fine Labor Day Fete

L. U. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—The A.F.L. Labor Day celebration was a huge success. The weather man was very kind to us all three days of the celebration. The parade on Saturday was one of the longest parades ever put on in Eau Claire. Good-sized crowds seemed to enjoy themselves at Lake Hallie over the weekend. There were prizes for the ladies and kids ranging from live chickens to greased pigs. The Trial Riders Club put on a nice horse show. There were many things going on to keep the crowd entertained. Of course, we believe the best entertainment was the pole climbing and handline throwing contest which was sponsored and handled by Local 953. This event has become an annual event here on Labor Day so be sure to be in practice next Labor Day. That prize money isn't bad. The inside wiremen are a little jealous of the popularity gained by the linemen in this pole-climbing contest so maybe next year they will come out with

something to attract the ladies' attention.

Work is not too plentiful in our area. Some of our Brothers are working in other areas, and it looks as if this condition will continue for a while. The shortage of electrical material is beginning to be felt.

We have been getting more than our share of jurisdictional troubles lately. It seems that since our inside men are getting a decent wage scale plus paid vacation and subsistence, there is quite a tendency for general contractors to want to do our work with cheaper craftsmen. Our members realize that a good wage scale isn't worth much if someone else does our work and our boys sit home, so we are set to fight for all that is ours.

Some of our members are taking a very active part in political education. Other members seem to be too complacent to realize the real seriousness of the present political situation. Better wake up, fellows, before it's too late.

S. H. PRESTON, P. S.

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Scale Goes to \$2.20 At Parkersburg, W. Va.

L. U. 968, PARKERSBURG, W. VA. — Been mighty busy these past few months and have just neglected my duty as reporter from Local 968, but maybe the boys will excuse me as my wife and I have been spending all summer working with a group of 4-H Club boys and girls. We've had fun but lots of work.

Our local has had success in the past year with a 12½ cent raise given us by the National Labor Relations Board and this brings our scale to \$2.20 per hour.

All our members are working at present and some good jobs are in view for this valley.

Maintenance work is increasing and will increase more as many of our local plants have received (and others are) receiving war contracts.

I have received some letters with regard to the article I sent in for the June issue, concerning, "Ten ways to make our work easier," and would like to hear from other reporters and maybe sometime we could work up a little convention of our own. You know many a good deed has been accomplished by a few.

Meetings have not been very well attended throughout the summer months, but maybe will pick up again this winter.

Much praise should be given our business agent for the fine work he is doing, not only in our local but through civic organizations and the donating of his work in the disaster of the flash flood we had in the central part of West Virginia, when whole towns were wiped out.

In the Parade at Henryetta, Oklahoma



The entry of Local Union 785, which won first prize.

Graham Station is still working on another addition and several local boys are still there.

The carbon plant being built near Marietta, Ohio, has taken our local boys and the job is good for many months.

Our business agent as well as other local business agents, are about now preparing for that trip to Miami, Florida. I'm sure we are all wishing them a lot of luck and a successful happy trip.

In closing may I put in a plea? "Be sure you are registered to vote this fall as it may mean a take-home pay instead of what's left."

Also I would like to ask if any other Brothers have a hobby, not a personal one but one for helping others, such as, a club group for youngsters. Let me hear from you and let's exchange some ideas.

Thanks again for many letters I have received from Brother reporters.
WILLIAM PAUL BURKHAMMER, P. S.

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Supports I. O. Views On Power Ownership

L. U. 1049, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. — To my knowledge, this is the first time that Local 1049 has contributed anything to the Local Lines section of the JOURNAL. We would like, however, to take this opportunity to comment on the article of the July issue of the JOURNAL relative to the International's policy on public power.

Those of us connected with the util-

ity industry have been concerned for quite some time now with the encroachment of government ownership in this field, whether it be Federal, State or Municipal. As stated in the International's Statement of Policy, we know full well that in many instances it has not always been easy to negotiate with private utility ownership, but we have made progress in this field and we certainly do expect to continue this progress. On the other hand, we know too, of the problems that are encountered when dealing with government agencies. It certainly does not seem desirable to have the welfare of our members subject to the whims and caprices of politicians. We have worked too hard and too long for the conditions we have established to permit them now to become mere political footfalls.

Aside from the question of whether or not it is better to negotiate with private management rather than governmental agencies, the fundamental principles of private enterprise are involved. Many sins have been committed in the name of private enterprise and surely none of us are so naive that we are not able to recognize them. However, organized labor in the United States, after due thought and serious consideration, has taken the position that the private enterprise system, capitalism, or whatever you want to call it, is the best system for the working man. If this is true, then certainly it should apply to the utility industry as well as any other.

Perhaps there are many ways in

which utility management can be improved; perhaps there are many abuses which should be corrected. Let us not make the same mistake against them that was made against us. Let us not write a Taft-Hartley Law for utility ownership. If the industry has its abuses, let us legislate to correct these abuses. Let us not legislate them out of business or the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers out of the utility organization field.

In my opinion, the electrical worker deserves the highest rates of pay of any trade, whether he be a lineman, inside man or in any other branch of the industry. I think we have a better chance of getting that highest pay from private ownership than we have of getting it from the Government.

ROBERT W. MACGREGOR, B. M.

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International Names Eli for Hawaii

L. U. 1260, HONOLULU, HAWAII—At a recent membership meeting here in Honolulu, Vice-President O. G. Harbak announced the appointment of Walters K. Eli as International representative of the Territory of Hawaii by President D. W. Tracy.

We, of Local 1260, are proud of the fact that one of our members has been chosen to represent the I.B.E.W. here in the Territory of Hawaii.

Brother Eli was our former business manager and during the term of his office was responsible for the many gains and improvements in our organization.

We are enclosing herewith a copy of the resolution that was adopted at our regular membership meeting, for publication in the JOURNAL:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, D. W. Tracy, and the Vice President of the ninth district, O. G. Harbak, have bestowed a great honor on Walters K. Eli, business manager of Local Union 1260, by ap-

pointing him International Representative in the Territory of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, the officers and members of Local Union 1260 feel that it is their loss, but a decided gain to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to have a member thereof selected for this important position; and

WHEREAS, Walters K. Eli, by his past actions, his zeal, and untiring efforts, has demonstrated his willingness to work in regard to the interests of the members of Local Union 1260, and the I.B.E.W. in the Territory; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the officers and members of Local Union 1260, extend their congratulations to Walters K. Eli, and pray that Divine guidance help him guide and shape the growth of the I.B.E.W. in the Territory of Hawaii; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be adopted at this meeting, by a standing vote in tribute to Walters K. Eli and that copies of this resolution be disseminated to Walters K. Eli, to the International Office, and to all local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, T. H., July 18, 1950

Offered by: (Signed) Arthur P. Clement, Edward H. Pimental, Jack P. Flynn, Raymond Rezentes, Abner I. Gomez, Alexander K. Awo, Charles E. Van Gieson, W. E. Dower, Allen Sasaki, Masashi Murakami, Francis Gomes, Henry Rezentes, Francis J. Kennedy, Ronald E. Staszahaw.

ARTHUR P. CLEMENT, P. S.

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Davenport Labor Day Picnic Well Attended

L. U. 1379, DAVENPORT, IOWA—Despite cool, windy weather, our annual Labor Day picnic was very well attended. After a picnic lunch, Brother Jim Gilbert conducted games and contests for both children and adults. One of the highlights of the afternoon was the softball game between the Pyrometric Department and the Electricals. The Pyro boys won by a small margin.

At a special meeting on September 25, we voted to accept the 10 percent wage increase offered by ALCOA. Acceptance of the increase in no way affects the wage negotiations which open in November.

HOWARD WEGER, P. S.

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Work Situation Good At Coast Guard Yard

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—And now, with the weather and your scribe in the right mood, I'll sit down

and write a long letter to our JOURNAL, for the main purpose of giving you fellows the lowdown and highlights of the past month, which from the local union standpoint, was a very busy and interesting one. At the regular meeting, on the third Friday of the month, with President Buckley in the chair, all the business which has been brought before us was well taken care of. The Brothers who were paying dues for the next quarter did so in an orderly manner that enabled us to adjourn early.

Incidentally, the work situation at the Yard also seems to be very good. Hope it stays that way all the time.

On Friday, the 22nd of September, our organizing committee held a special open meeting for the benefit of the Coast Guard Yard employees who have become interested in joining up with us. The highlight of the meeting was the presence of the Federal Workers' Representative from the I.O., Brother Orrin Burrows, who outlined and explained everything so interestingly and clearly to the minds of every listener that we know they are convinced. I'll report as soon as possible the outcome of the drive. There were also movies of a very interesting and constructive background and the usual refreshments that go with such an affair. Brother Burrows stayed with us till a late hour, enjoying all the proceedings. Local Union 1383 officers, members and members-to-be all extend thanks and applause to Brother Burrows.

And now, my "Here, There and Everywhere" Department: *Here!* Brother Bob Walter, our recording secretary, is all a-bother in his preparations before shoving off for Miami, Florida, to attend the 24th Convention as our delegate. *Everywhere!* Your scribe, in his commuting between Baltimore and Washington, D. C. via the train route, meets up with other fellow workers who find it necessary to travel. All wish to be remembered to their many friends. There are the Joneses, Herb Manger, Ted VanLoon, Janofsky, Ernest Howard, Norman and many others whom I know only as "Hi, Bub."

How about reading just a few more lines? Then I'll sign off. This happened on the train on my way home from work recently. I entered the coach and went to a seat and sat down. Along came the conductor who was collecting and punching the tickets. He looked at me and said, "Gosh, fellow, you look tired." I replied, "Yessiree, I'm ready to go into a nap or two." Then he spoke up and said, "How do you think I feel, after riding the trains for almost 35 years?" I peeped up with my eyes half closed and said, "Fellow, you sure are pretty well trained." With that I was asleep.

REUBEN SEARS, P.S.



Vice President O. G. Harbak with Walters K. Eli, International Representative for Hawaii.

Sees Statesmanship as Great Need of Times

L. U. 1399, CHICAGO, ILL.—Next November 7 is political bargain day. So few people come out to vote during midterm that a determined group can help swing an election.

You can be sure that the cynical anti-labor group knows this and invests its political funds accordingly.

An overwhelming amount of sensationalism, lies and untrue charges are usually given out at this time, instead of a constructive political campaign.

The labor situation is so delicately balanced that a few votes one way or another will make a tremendous difference. The international situation also calls for fine statesmanship. The political candidate who places property rights and a few million dollars worth of foreign trade above human values is certainly not the man to have in office at this critical time. Labor candidates, with their high regard for human values, are right for the times.

Money talks, so how about every officer in every local union setting a good example by contributing five dollars to Labor's League for Political Education, in response to President Tracy's urgent plea for funds?

CORNELIUS SHUGARMAN, P. S.

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Draft Takes Young Members at Hanson

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—We are happy to report that President "Red" Riddell is able to be at work after an illness of several weeks. We hope it won't be long until we see Nino Botteri back again as well as ever.

Business is good and several new hands have been hired lately.

Edgar Barrie has answered the call to military service and a number of our young men are waiting their call. We all feel sad to see them leave and hope the war will be of short duration, and they will all be coming back again. We wonder what this war is for. One war was "to make the world safe for Democracy" another was "a war to end all wars" we wonder if this one is to prove that the "United Nations can keep the peace?"

Fall hasn't brought it's usual beauty, as yet, to New England, but there is the sadness in the air and the harvest moon sails through the clouds with disregard of joy or pain, as always.

Marcus Aurelius has written:—"Every man's life lies within the present; for the past is spent and done with, and the future is uncertain."

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

First Thanksgiving Day

(Continued from page 35)

weather came; only half the little company survived.

The summer, however, found the colonists in much better circumstances. They had befriended the Indians and benefited from the Red Man's long experience. So when the harvest was gathered, there was plenty for all and a feast was prepared in thanksgiving for the good harvest and the success of the colony.

December 13 was proclaimed by Governor Bradford to be the date of the feast. Massasoit, the Indian chieftain, and 90 of his braves attended the celebration, which lasted for three days. There were games and contests and, in general, a jovial spirit pervaded the whole colony. It was a day never to be forgotten, either by those settlers or by succeeding generations.

The idea of a Thanksgiving Day had a deep appeal to the Puritan colonists because of the nature of the holiday. It was a time set aside by them for giving thanks for all the good things they had received during the year, especially for the harvest. The Puritans frowned upon Christmas because of the manner in which it was celebrated at that time, so the new holiday seemed superior.

Although the Puritans continued to hold their local celebrations, Thanksgiving as an American holiday had no established significance for more than 200 years after its first celebration. It was not until the end of the century, after the Revolutionary War, that Congress approved a national Thanksgiving Day. George Washington issued the first presidential proclamation, designating November 26 the day to be celebrated, but still its observance was limited to the Northern states.

In 1855, the Governor of Virginia sent a message to the state legislature urging recognition of the holiday, but the suggestion met much opposition from the people, who considered the whole idea a

"relic of Puritan bigotry." Two years later, however, the new governor of the state issued a proclamation appointing the day and soon, other Southern states began to fall in line.

This progress stopped temporarily with the outbreak of the Civil War and there wasn't another national Thanksgiving Day until 1862, when Abraham Lincoln called on the nation to give thanks for victories in the War. In 1864, Lincoln issued a proclamation designating the fourth Thursday in November a national day of thanksgiving, and intended that it be celebrated annually in every state.

Agitation for the adoption of a uniform date for observance of this day came mostly from the editor of "Godey's Lady's Book," Mrs. Sarah Josephs Hale. Mrs. Hale desired that Thanksgiving Day be given the same reverence and respect shown the Fourth of July. In her campaign for recognition of the holiday, she wrote to Governors, to state legislators, to anyone who could help her cause. Finally, she wrote to President Lincoln, enclosing a copy of Washington's proclamation of 1789, asking public observance of the day. It was soon after that President Lincoln proclaimed the day a holiday. The practice of celebrating the fourth Thursday in November was the custom until 1939 when President Roosevelt, in his proclamation, called for the day to be observed on the third Thursday of November, and thus it has been celebrated since. (The reason for the change was to aid businessmen by creating a longer period between Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day for the Christmas shopping period.)

It is apparent then, that Thanksgiving Day has a deep significance which stems from the very root of our American heritage. Those first Puritan settlers had the courage to *become* Americans; we should thank God that we *are* Americans.

Good Relations Are Evident as Local Fetes Employer's Business Milestone

Another evidence of good labor-management relations which exists between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and many of its employers was manifested recently in a dinner held by employees of the Wiremold Company, Hartford, Connecticut, members of L.U. 1040, I.B.E.W., to honor the president of the company, D. Hayes Murphy, upon the golden anniversary of his entrance into the manufacturing field.

Three hundred and twenty-five employees honored Mr. Murphy and presented him with a television set as a token of their regard and affection for the president-founder of their company and as an expression of their "appreciation for the wise, just and kind leadership which he has displayed through the years."

At the head table with Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were Walter J. Kenefick, International Representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A.F. of L.); Edmond G. Goulet, vice president of Local 1040 and Morris Johnson, business manager, as well as a number of company officials.

Mr. Kenefick made some appropriate remarks, highlighting the progress that labor has made, and reminded the group of labor's responsibilities. He went on to say, "You are indeed fortunate to be associated with a man who has recognized the value of a labor union, and who has found that recognition of what the labor movement stands for has given him the satisfaction of realizing a dream when he started his company. These workers have helped him attain that dream in its fullest. It has been a very happy association and I hope we may again pay tribute to Mr. Murphy on many anniversaries to come."

When Mr. Murphy spoke, he in turn paid tribute to the union. He said: "In our struggling business we had our little successes and our near-failures. Almost everything happened to us. I'm glad to re-

port, however, that we never committed a dishonest or tricky or under-handed act. And we never had any labor trouble.

He spoke of the teamwork in practice at Wiremold, and went on to say:

"If you are a member of the union, you have your collective bargaining set-up. Here we have the approved procedure for ironing out our differences and this we have always been able to do. Once an agreement is reached, the hatchet is buried handle down and all join hands and go to work for the boss of us all—the customer. We have had some fine examples in our company of business-building cooperation on the part of labor leaders, both the international representatives and the local representatives."

Local Celebrates 50th Anniversary

(Continued from page 42)

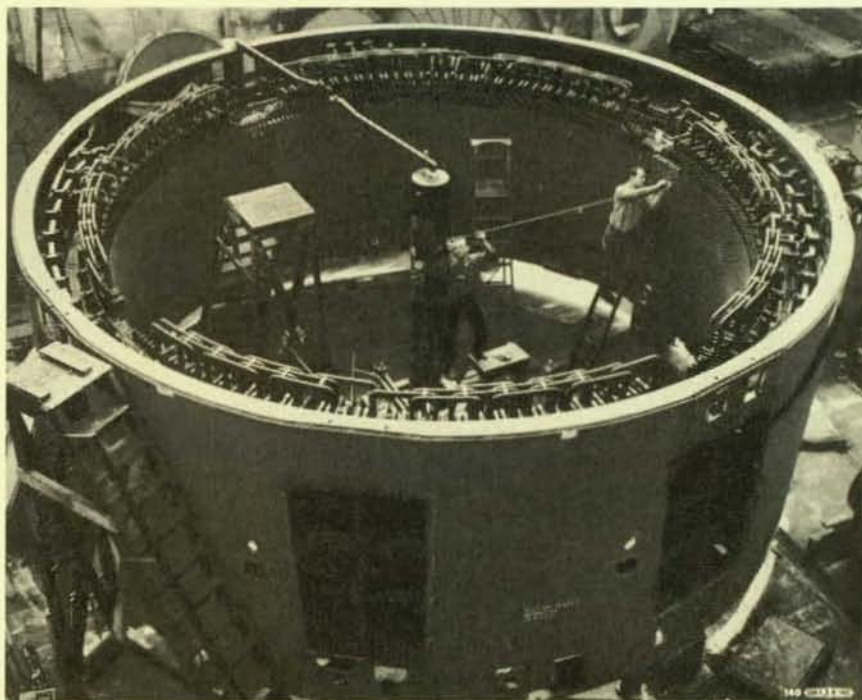
tentment expressed by our pensioned members whose past performance compels the expression, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

"We take pride in the glory of these, our honor members, symbolized in the trade union movement.

"I personally, appreciate the splendid cooperation the officers, members, friends and guests have given me in the past and offer my sincere thanks to all. With the same cooperation in the future we will rise to even greater heights and thereby make life brighter and our community a better place in which to live."

Reverend Father R. J. Froehlich was called upon to give the invocation and this very beautiful and fitting golden anniversary ceremony closed.

New Generator for Seattle



This 66,700-kva waterwheel generator, shown under construction at the East Pittsburgh plant of Westinghouse, will soon be producing power for the city of Seattle, Washington. It will be installed in the Gorge power house located on the Skagit river above Seattle. When completed, the new generator will weigh 580 tons, stand 21 feet high, and measure more than 36 feet in diameter. The rotor will weigh 287 tons and will turn at a speed of 164 revolutions per minute. The two workmen shown are using a pin gauge to check the stator for roundness preparatory to mounting the end bracket.



wire em

DRAW THE WIRES TO CONNECT A OUTLET WITH A SWITCH AND A LIGHT. NOW CONNECT THE BELL. ASK DAD TO CHECK YOUR WIRING

A



PUSH

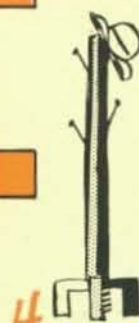


"I THOUGHT I HEARD MY BURGLAR ALARM"

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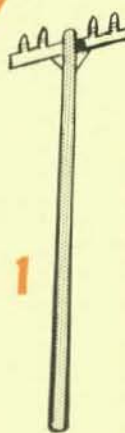
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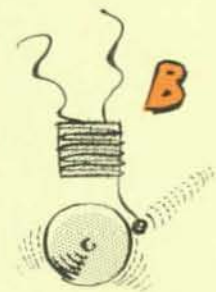
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CANCEL TO SPELL

CANCEL OUT THE LETTERS BELOW UNTIL YOU CAN SPELL AN ELECTRICAL WORD OR TERM. SAMPLE: ~~TWICE~~ ~~THREE~~

1. VOID LAST POSTAGE
2. STAGE NEEDS RAT STORY
3. SAM PEEKS OVER HEDGES
4. IVY OLD TIME TOWER



ANSWERS: VOLTAGE, GENERATOR, AMPERES, VOLTMETER

Wired for SOUND

Vital Statistics

Doctor: "What was the most you ever weighed?"

Sweet Young Thing: "A hundred and six."

Doctor: "And what was the least you ever weighed?"

Sweet Young Thing: "Seven pounds, four ounces."

* * *

Intentions Were Good

Johnny: "I fell in a mud puddle."

Mother: "What, with your new pants on?"

Johnny: "Yes. I fell so fast I didn't have a chance to take them off."

* * *

Too Healthy!

The old gentleman had just arrived at the hotel and was pestering the clerk with all sorts of questions.

"Are you sure this is a healthy spot?" he asked anxiously.

"Healthy," echoed the clerk, smiling. "I should say it is! Why, a few weeks ago an old fellow came here in a bathchair, and after staying a month, he ran away without paying his bill!"

* * *

Good Reason

"Good grief," said the city slicker. "Why did they put the depot so far from the town?"

"I dunno," said the local yokel, "unless they wanted to get the depot just as close as possible to the railroad."

* * *

Certainly Not

He was attending a meeting of the Henpecked Club. Suddenly the door opened. His wife sailed in, grabbed him by the collar, shook him until his teeth rattled, and exclaimed:

"What do you mean by attending this club? You're not henpecked."

* * *

He Surrendered

"I understand she married a struggling young man."

"Yes, he struggled, but he couldn't get away."

* * *

Seven Stages of Man

1—Milk. 2—Milk, vegetables. 3—Milk, ice cream sodas and candy. 4—Steak, coke, French fries, ham and eggs. 5—Pate de foie gras, frogs'

legs, Caviar Poulet Royale, hors d'oeuvres, omelette surprise, crepes suzettes, scotch, wine, champagne. 6—Milk and crackers. 7—Milk.

* * *

Just Like Sam Rayburn

"My wife tells me that your wife displayed a marvelous knowledge of parliamentary law at the Woman's Club the other afternoon."

"Well, great Scott! Why shouldn't she? She's been speaker of our house for fifteen years."

* * *

Lovely

"Have you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?" asked the attorney.

"Why, of course!" replied the young lady on the witness stand.

"Will you please tell the jury just what suit it was?" demanded the lawyer.

"It was a blue suit, with white collar and cuffs and white buttons all the way down the back," replied the young lady.

* * *

All Even

A rival of "Bob" Burns says: "My brother and I were twins. We looked so much alike that no one could tell us apart. One day in school my brother threw spitballs, and I was punished. My brother was arrested for speeding, and I spent three days in jail and paid a fine for it. I had a girl, and my brother ran off with her. But last week I got even with him—I died, and they buried him."

Funeral Service Tomorrow

The golfer drove a mighty slice off the tee into the rough. He tramped in after it, wildly slashing the tall grass and cussing under his breath. Nearby was one of those Dear Old Ladies, walking her dog. She watched him for a long while. Just as he was about to give up, she walked over

and said: "Pardon me, but would it be cheating if I told you where it is?"

* * *

By Special Delivery!

Father: "I won't have that young fellow that works at the truck terminal kissing you like that. I saw you on the porch last night!"

Daughter: "Don't worry, Daddy. He'll improve. After all, I just met him yesterday."

* * *

Harrumph!

"Mother what is a trousseau?" inquired a six-year-old. The mother looked across the room at her husband, who was hiding behind a paper, and said, "A trousseau is the clothes the bride wears for six or seven years after she is married."

* * *

He Got Religion!

The driver was up for negligent manslaughter. He had been in court seven times before. "This is your eighth offense" said the judge. "The court has been lenient before, but I hope you understand what your situation is now?"

"Yes, your honor" replied the driver, meekly.

"Where's your lawyer?" asked the judge.

"I don't have one, your honor" replied the hapless driver. "This is so serious, I decided the best thing to do would be to tell the truth."

* * *

Don't Answer That

Nurse: "Doctor, I don't understand why you always ask the patients what they had for dinner. Surely that doesn't always help you to diagnose a case."

Doctor: "No, but it certainly helps to diagnose a purse."



By W. A. West. L.U. 570, Tucson, Ariz.

"I don't care if he did get a shock; as long as he's home, he's going to be useful."

The Fire Fighters' Story

(Continued from page 26)

especially interesting. This is the hanging ladder with a hook on one end that is used where other ladders will not go or cannot extend. The fireman inserts the hook inside a window, climbs up, stands on the window sill and moves the hook on the end of the pompier to the next window. Required drill time for this operation for a seven-story building is one minute 15 seconds. (The first consideration of every fireman is safety and then speed.) The pompier ladder record is held by a Washington fireman, J. C. Varah, a seven-story building in 38 seconds.

We watched the men drop into a life net in the course of their drill.

A man weighing 160 lbs., jumping 25 feet (three floors) into the net, hits the net with a force of 4,600 lbs. Falling 10 stories, the force would be 16,000 lbs. Thus an experienced fireman sergeant told us it is useless to use a life net for a person to jump more than three floors. The firemen could not hold the net with such a violent force hitting it—in fact the falling body would go right through it. However, when lives are at stake, firemen try anything, the sergeant added. In a recent apartment house fire in Washington, when it was impossible to get the people out, people jumped from the fourth floor into the life net—all were injured somewhat—there were several broken bones, but all were saved.

Efficient Methods

Now we should like to tell you of the efficient method set up in Washington to handle fire alarms.

At the D.C. Fire Headquarters, is a tremendous communications unit—pictures of which appear here. Mr. J. Vincent Marean is superintendent there and he is proud of the splendid system of communication and the coordination which exists throughout the

city. This is the nerve center of the whole fire department.

The walls of a huge room in this communications center are a maze of intricate apparatus. Alarms from 100 box circuits covering 1650 alarm boxes throughout the city come into this room to be retransmitted. When an alarm is pulled at a firebox any place in the city, the alarm comes in here. The alarm is immediately transmitted by voice radio to every fire station, truck and car in the city and is then put on a circuit and transmitted by tape with the number of the call box, to every fire house in the city. Further instructions are given by radio to the trucks and engines after they have left for the fire. But while all receive the call, only predetermined companies respond and they in special position, predetermined also. At a normal one-alarm fire, two engine companies, a truck company and a battalion chief respond.

Constant Watch

In the fire houses, a fire fighter is on constant watch. When there is a fire, it is announced on the loud speaker system. Then almost simultaneously it comes in on the tape and at the same moment the fire alarm bell rings. Instantly the whole firehouse springs to action. It takes less than a minute for the firemen to slide down the poles and man the trucks. However, as you know, and as was explained above, not every fire company must answer every alarm. The system is a rigid one, well defined and accurately set up. At the fire board in the fire house at which a man is constantly on duty as we said before, he has a list of fire box stations in front of him, the stations for which his company must answer the alarm should there be a fire. On the board in front of him is another group of numbers for companies in service. If other companies in the city are on duty at a fire, their numbers are turned over

on the top board and stand out in big white letters so all may view them and know that company or truck or engine is on duty. Then there's another phase. Every call box number on the board in an Engine House has two numbers on it, one in the left corner, one in the right—that is the position that the engine company (with hose and pumping engine) and truck company (carrying hook and ladder and fire-fighting tools) take at the fire. Everything is precision worked. Nothing is haphazard as it used to be in the old days of the volunteers when companies raced each other to fires to get the best positions.

Alarm System

Now let's see how it all works. An alarm comes in at headquarters from a call box, or it may come in by phone call; all fire calls come through a central switch board in the Communications Department at headquarters. If so, the fireman who takes the call, which incidentally is wire-recorded so no mistakes can be made, locates the nearest call-box number on the map even as the caller is reporting the fire, so he may send the alarm immediately. He transmits the call first by voice amplification, then by electric "joker" tape, to the individual fire houses.

In each fire house the alarm is sounded and the board is examined to see if the call belongs to that company. If the number coming in on the "joker" tape appears on the board in white, both the Engine Company and the Truck Company report. If it is in red, the engine company only goes, green, the truck company only. The numbers at the top are examined to show the position to be taken at the fire—number four at the left and one at the right, might indicate that the Engine Company arrives fourth in the left rear position, while the Truck Company reports first in the front right position. It is all very orderly and systematic.

Perhaps the call number does not belong to this company but

the board at the top shows the company it does belong to out on call. A master book is consulted quickly which shows which company takes the call in that event and that company reports immediately. The same principle applies on second, third, fourth alarms, etc. The chief decides when a second or third alarm is needed (five alarms is the maximum, when practically everything in the city goes). The type of building and type of occupants determine how many alarms. For instance, "It wouldn't take much of fire in a hospital to bring a second alarm," one fireman assured us.

Split Second Timing

A certain company may not be due to report on a first alarm but in the event of a second or third alarm is due in a certain definite position at the fire. Everything works on split second timing and with perfect precision. This was a revelation to us.

So was the intricate equipment which these union fire fighters showed us and which they have learned to use so well. Our Brother electricians will be interested to know that all truck companies carry a 1500-watt generator to supply two huge search lights which may be played on buildings to help firemen in directing their ladder and hose. They also carry acetylene torches for cutting bars on windows and otherwise rescuing trapped persons. All sorts of forcible entry tools and first-aid equipment are also carried, in addition to the regular hose, ladders, etc., one expects to find on a fire truck. One of the firemen demonstrated a piece of standard equipment on the fire truck—a rifle, used to shoot a cord to the top of a building to a fireman, by which a life line could be drawn up and used in rescue work.

The water towers on the trucks were demonstrated also. When a volume of water is needed at great height, these are used. They can throw water a height of 12 stories at 1125 gallons per minute.

One of the things which im-

pressed us most in our visit with the Washington Fire Fighters, was their keen interest in their work, their strong sense of duty, amounting almost to heroic devotion, their loyalty to their officers and their praise of their union.

We asked one young fireman how he came to be a fireman. He was one of those, like so very many, for whom the work of the fireman has such a fascination in childhood. "I just always wanted to be a fireman," he said, "and I've never regretted joining up. I like the idea of helping people, especially in these days when so many people are hurting others. I like to feel I'm doing some good." We would say that's a rather wonderful attitude toward a vocation.

One fireman told us of the fire he'd never forget—when a store at 711 G Street was in flames and his buddy, trapped by the fire was burned to death.

A young fireman told us his most vivid memory was of the Roger Smith Hotel fire when he helped rescue a beautiful blond (partially clothed) from the 10th story on a life line.

Another fireman said one of his most interesting experiences did not involve a fire. You see firemen are called upon to do all sorts of things from rescuing children who lock themselves in bathrooms, to getting spinsters' cats out of trees. They are called out on all sorts of rescue work—drownings, gas asphyxiation, sunstroke, bad accidents, mass cases of ptomaine poisoning, to keep infantile paralysis victims breathing in resuscitators until they can be gotten into hospital iron lungs—all sorts of duties. The incident our fireman cited involved a call on Christmas Eve. A lady complained that a voice was talking and moaning inside her wall. Thinking the lady had hallucinations but reporting for service anyway, the firemen heard the moaning voice also. They investigated, found that a poor fellow imbibing too much "Christmas cheer" had climbed the fire escape to the roof and fallen down the chimney. He was there from one in

the morning till six in the evening when the firemen cut through the wall, removing brick and plaster to get the poor unfortunate out, cut and bruised but otherwise unhurt.

Another fireman told us his most vivid memory was of the Empire Apartment tragedy at 9th and Mt. Vernon Place.

The fire alarm came in and his company was the first due to report. When they arrived, the rising cloud of dust looked like smoke and he thought it was an ordinary fire, until he spied two people standing in their night clothes in a show window on the first floor trying to get out. They had fallen through the ceiling. This was the celebrated case of the apartment building which collapsed killing a number of people and injuring many more. The fireman who told us about this, described the dramatic rescue work, once again demonstrating the hazardous work these Brother A. F. of L. members are called on to perform. He told of a fireman going up on a pompiers ladder to rescue a woman and baby, and of the first victim he brought out, a very heavy, very old man, who had to be lifted carefully over nails and jagged boards, while beds and beams hanging through rafters threatened to fall on rescuer and rescued at any moment.

The union and the Fire Fighters themselves are doing a splendid job—a job that seems over and above the simple call of duty. We are proud to salute them this month and wish them continued success.

We acknowledge with thanks the cooperation of Mr. George J. Richardson, Secretary Treasurer of the International Association of Fire Fighters, Fire Chief of the District of Columbia Joseph A. Mayhew, Mr. J. Vincent Mearns, Superintendent of Communications, the Fire Fighters of D. C. Engine Co. No. 16 and Truck Co. No. 3, and written material supplied by Mr. James J. Gibbons. Without the splendid help of these people this story never could have been written.

If Samuel Gompers Could Come Back

(Continued from page 4)

And there would be additional factors to lighten the heart of this great humanitarian. He who was in the vanguard of the backers of the League of Nations, would rejoice in the foundation and work of the United Nations. He who wrote of international law, treaties of peace, the Hague Tribunal, "These things are the rudiments from which will emerge a world government, a world federation competent to do justice between nations and able to maintain the peace of the world," would rejoice that men are holding to ideals of peace in spite of war.

The man who wrote, "The lean body has a right to the opportunity to get food. If it is denied that right it is fair sport for the teacher of ruin. If it is denied that fundamental right it will sooner or later furnish a weak mind likely to fall prey to whatsoever may come promising relief, no matter how unsound or impossible may be that promise," would be exhilarated that our government had the foresight and the humane quality which prompted it to institute the E. C. A. as a bulwark against communism. He would probably be prompted to again utter those words once uttered in a speech against Bolshevism, "America is not merely a name, a land, a country, a continent; America is a symbol. It is an ideal, the hope of the world."

The formation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions representing the banding together of some 50 million organized workers in democratic countries would mean to Samuel Gompers, if he returned today, the greatest fulfillment of his effort and his hope.

There are many more things we could mention that would be of extreme importance to the father of the American Labor movement. He would rejoice that there are union men like President Tracy

Death Claims for September, 1950

L.O.	Name	Amount	L.O.	Name	Amount
1. O. (3)	Emil B. Bell	\$1,000.00	124	William Miller	\$1,000.00
1. O. (3)	Henry Joseph Brethoff	1,000.00	125	Lennie D. Burns	300.00
1. O. (3)	John Emil Knoebel	1,000.00	134	Leo J. Barnett	1,000.00
1. O. (3)	Clayton McCoy	1,000.00	134	August Jazcombek	1,000.00
1. O. (3)	Charles Puss	1,000.00	134	R. T. McAneney	1,000.00
1. O. (3)	Dennis Tracey	1,000.00	134	Edward J. Tansey	1,000.00
1. O. (8)	Robert L. McClure	150.00	136	Lillard Marzila Horton	1,000.00
1. O. (9)	Edward P. Downs	1,000.00	160	Andrew Nordstrom	150.00
1. O. (11)	James S. Stewart	150.00	160	Joseph A. Vouk	1,000.00
1. O. (11)	R. H. Sylvester	1,000.00	173	Walter H. Murphy	1,000.00
1. O. (17)	Edward P. Engelhart	1,000.00	212	John R. Bryon	1,000.00
1. O. (40)	Albert H. Conley	1,000.00	213	Charles John Fredag	1,000.00
1. O. (40)	John McGlone	1,000.00	209	George J. Norton	1,000.00
1. O. (40)	C. E. Clifton	1,000.00	271	Harry E. Huffman	300.00
1. O. (51)	Ralph R. Bell	1,000.00	289	Marvin E. Blalock	1,000.00
1. O. (51)	George C. Branch	1,000.00	292	Daniel E. Shore	1,000.00
1. O. (52)	Alfred C. Way	1,000.00	302	Hugo V. Dade, Sr.	1,000.00
1. O. (77)	Owen E. Allam	1,000.00	304	Roy Stull	1,000.00
1. O. (104)	Richard W. Mager	1,000.00	310	Harry J. Wolff	1,000.00
1. O. (125)	John Gates	1,000.00	317	Hughes Craft	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	Herbert G. Boehme	1,000.00	339	Oscar Erickson	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	J. W. Lelin	1,000.00	348	Albert E. Palfrey	475.00
1. O. (151)	James J. Corrigan	1,000.00	352	Reginald V. Buhl	1,000.00
1. O. (151)	Francis P. Noonan	1,000.00	354	David S. Holt	150.00
1. O. (213)	Harry W. Shill	1,000.00	365	Milton C. Sweat	1,000.00
1. O. (267)	Francis J. Mahar	1,000.00	390	Lee Roy Musie	1,000.00
1. O. (295)	Clyde E. Beanson	1,000.00	398	Martin L. Gregory	825.00
1. O. (306)	Michael S. Stubbs	1,000.00	437	John J. Murphy	1,000.00
1. O. (408)	George Lewis Scott	1,000.00	460	Wesley A. Prescott, Jr.	1,000.00
1. O. (434)	Walter Ewald	1,000.00	466	Ralph Henry Gandy	1,000.00
1. O. (434)	Benjamin A. Justman	1,000.00	477	Leonard J. Munderf	150.00
1. O. (660)	Roswell A. Coburn	1,000.00	483	Floyd M. Nord	1,000.00
1. O. (677)	Claude R. Love	1,000.00	490	Thomas J. Wilson	475.00
1. O. (857)	William E. Crebs	150.00	500	Dial Cornwell	333.33
1. O. (858)	Walter L. Judi	1,000.00	505	I. L. Daniels	1,000.00
1. O. (880)	Clarence R. Curran	1,000.00	508	Raleigh O. Hallman	475.00
1	Oscar Henry Berger	1,000.00	519	Kwaid Geist	150.00
1	Chester A. Sallman	1,000.00	569	Bert Forrest Landphar	500.00
3	Alexander Alhamesi	1,000.00	584	Lennie David Beebe	1,000.00
3	James Armstrong	428.57	588	Anthony L. Higgins	650.00
3	Lester L. Falk	1,000.00	589	Joseph F. Vetter	1,000.00
3	Salvatore Hanen	1,000.00	595	Harold K. Bishop	1,000.00
3	Morris Heller	150.00	595	J. Walter Rottoroff	150.00
3	Anthony Kosto	1,000.00	596	Daniel M. Bessler	1,000.00
3	Engene Leicht	475.00	607	Charles L. Manzie	1,000.00
3	Phillip Meany	1,000.00	621	Ninus Robert Lents	1,000.00
3	John Edward McGowan	1,000.00	635	Rupert T. Tuff	1,000.00
3	Charles Miller	1,000.00	637	Joseph K. Brightwell	1,000.00
3	Hugo P. Nervega	650.00	639	James M. McKie	1,000.00
3	Henry Poppler	1,000.00	640	Joe Campiongo	825.00
3	Benjamin Perry	1,000.00	643	Russell Crawford	1,000.00
11	Harry Devlin	1,000.00	643	Ivin A. Lewis	1,000.00
11	Thomas N. Feeney	650.00	654	William J. Jones	1,000.00
11	Frank E. Poetker	1,000.00	678	Elmer H. Brooks	1,000.00
11	Robert Schweikert	1,000.00	680	Royal Gaffney	1,000.00
28	Joseph H. Lanthier	237.50	685	Ellsworth E. Smith	650.00
32	Selah M. Leidy	1,000.00	692	Henry Majeske	50.00
38	Bill Roland	825.00	748	Edward Henry Foley	1,000.00
39	Fred Gibbons	1,000.00	800	Albert J. Christianson	1,000.00
40	L. E. McAnally	1,000.00	813	Ernest Belvin Jewell	1,000.00
41	George M. Willax	1,000.00	813	Allen Edward Neal	1,000.00
48	Everett Louis Chesbro	1,000.00	823	Robert E. Rawlins	1,000.00
48	Rex DeBrun Lyons	200.00	846	Harvey Clarence McDowell	1,000.00
51	Forest Huffaker	650.00	847	Clarence L. Blankenship	1,000.00
53	Jonas A. Peterson	1,000.00	880	Henry Post	150.00
56	John J. Hoffman	1,000.00	911	John D. Lonsberry	1,000.00
64	Lawrence V. Fleming	1,000.00	949	Percy LeRoy Mack	1,000.00
66	F. C. Callender	1,000.00	1002	George W. Edwards	1,000.00
77	Arthur Henry Dahms	1,000.00	1022	Arthur J. Barrett	1,000.00
77	Glenn T. Myers	1,000.00	1024	Thos. C. McMillen	1,000.00
77	Roscoe R. Ross	1,000.00	1037	Fred B. Embury	1,000.00
77	Sidney L. Stepher	1,000.00	1220	Leo Otto Kos	1,000.00
84	Walter C. Rash, Jr.	1,000.00	1326	Arthur Lewis Kingsbury	1,000.00
98	Samuel Robinson	1,000.00	1411	Jewell Vance England	1,000.00
100	Willard Frank Demmon	1,000.00	1533	Edwin Sandberg	325.00
110	Albert John Faust	1,000.00			
112	Clifton Thomas Quick	475.00			
			Total		\$131,674.40

of our own organization and the members of our Executive Council, who see the dangers of too much Government interference and too great Government ownership and recently issued their standpoint on such matters in their declaration regarding the R. E. A. There are many of us in this union movement who like Samuel Gompers, believe in the principles of voluntarism—that labor should not seek to accomplish all its economic purposes through legislation, that government should protect the rights of labor and labor should take it from there.

Stop and reflect, Brothers. Let's

ponder the philosophy of that wise old labor leader to whom we all owe so much. Let's continue to keep faith with him and all the wonderful principles he advocated. If we do this we'll do other things—register and vote, support Labor's League, we'll work hard to back our defense efforts, but we'll also see that democracy and justice are maintained here at home. If we do keep this faith we'll be helping to accomplish that ideal to which Samuel Gompers devoted his whole life and all his energies—a better, a fuller life for the working people, not only of his beloved America, but of the world.

IN MEMORIAM

Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

Kind God and Father of all, once again the winter season falls upon the earth Thou created for Thy creatures. The dry brown leaves once green and beautiful, fall to earth and soon will be blanketed by the first soft snow of winter.

So Lord, have these our Brothers, whose names are recorded here in sorrow, returned to the earth from whence they came. They too were once young and strong and alive, even as Thy trees and leaves were vibrant with the sap of life. Now they lie lifeless in the brown earth and the winter snows will fall upon them also.

But we know Lord, that life is not done for these our Brothers, for even as the tree, by Thy power, awakens each spring to stand in green splendor as before, so too will these our Brothers, rise glorious and immortal to spend eternity in joy and peace with Thee.

We believe this O God, because Thou Thyself promised it. Whisper Thy promise once again to the loved ones of these our Brothers left here on earth, O Lord. They are sorrowful and bewildered and need Thy comfort and gift of understanding.

And may we O God, Brothers of these listed here, ever keep before us Thy promise and the purpose for which we were created. Keep us near Thee, dear Lord, and make us to work—and love—and live each day so we may be a little worthy of the heavenly home and the happiness Thou hast prepared for all who love and serve Thee. Amen.

Frank E. Poetker, L. U. No. 11

Born February 11, 1905
Initiated June 3, 1943
Died August 28, 1950

Robert J. Schweikert, L. U. No. 11

Born March 18, 1899
Initiated May 19, 1941
Died September 6, 1950

J. J. Algeo, L. U. No. 17

Born May 16, 1895
Reinitiated March 8, 1927 in L. U.
No. 245
Died September, 1950

Andrew High, L. U. No. 17

Born April 18, 1893
Reinitiated August 8, 1923
Died September 21, 1950

Henry J. Bettencourt, L. U. No. 18

Born April 29, 1891
Reinitiated March 1, 1942
Died July 26, 1950

Larkin J. Davis, L. U. No. 28

Born May 8, 1871
Initiated May 1, 1893 in L.U. No. 27
Died September 16, 1950

Selah M. Leidy, L. U. No. 32

Born July 9, 1882
Initiated June 4, 1934
Died September 15, 1950

Ernest C. Caffey, L. U. No. 66

Born September 16, 1909
Initiated April 17, 1947
Died August 1, 1950

Oliver Harrison, L. U. No. 66

Born November 20, 1897
Initiated November 30, 1937
Died July 24, 1950

Ralph Berardinelli, L. U. No. 142

Born June 7, 1893
Initiated July 30, 1948
Died August 19, 1950

John R. Bryan, L. U. No. 212

Born January 5, 1894
Initiated June 2, 1944 in L.U. No. 101
Died August 15, 1950

John J. Collins, L. U. No. 212

Born March 7, 1899
Initiated December 4, 1944
Died July 24, 1950

Harry E. Huffman, Jr., L. U. No. 271

Born January 28, 1930
Initiated August 5, 1949
Died September 5, 1950

Joseph E. Schmidt, L. U. No. 309

Born August 21, 1907
Initiated April 11, 1944 in L. U.
No. 876
Died August 1, 1950

Harry J. Wolff, L. U. No. 310

Initiated August 14, 1942
Died September 3, 1950

David S. Holt, L. U. No. 354

Born March 25, 1887
Initiated May 18, 1943
Died August 31, 1950

Joseph Campilongo, L. U. No. 640

Born May 9, 1905
Initiated September 10, 1945
Died July 27, 1950

Ellsworth Smith, L. U. No. 686

Born April 25, 1903
Initiated February 13, 1947
Died August 24, 1950

Walter Stewart, L. U. No. 696

Born March 25, 1897
Initiated June 10, 1949
Died September 8, 1950

Floyd O. Creasy, L. U. No. 697

Born January 14, 1891
Reinitiated March 3, 1942
Died July 30, 1950

Walter R. Lohman, L. U. No. 697

Born 1892
Initiated December 8, 1915 in L. U.
No. 481
Died August 13, 1950

John P. Frank, L. U. No. 713

Born March 13, 1886
Initiated August 29, 1945
Died September, 1950

John Tegton, L. U. No. 713

Born July 25, 1890
Initiated February 22, 1950
Died September, 1950

Walter Renaldi, L. U. No. 747

Initiated May 15, 1946
Died September 14, 1950

Edward H. Foley, L. U. No. 748

Born June 17, 1898
Initiated January 14, 1935
Died September 4, 1950

Woodrow W. Grove, L. U. No. 771

Born June 2, 1913
Initiated September 1, 1943
Died September, 1950

T. M. Harrison, L. U. No. 846

Born November 14, 1900
Initiated June 11, 1943
Died September, 1950

Harvey C. McDowell, L. U. No. 846

Born September 14, 1893
Initiated February 15, 1940
Died August 31, 1950

Walter L. Judd, L. U. No. 858

Initiated January 22, 1919
Died August 31, 1950

Edward Cohrs, L. U. No. 931

Born July 31, 1905
Initiated April 8, 1942
Died September 15, 1950

William A. Schoenke, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated May 1, 1944
Died September 1, 1950

Frank K. Hune, L. U. No. 1245

Born July 28, 1908
Initiated November 1, 1945
Died September, 1950

Arthur L. Kingsbury, L. U. No. 1326

Born December 1, 1898
Initiated February 12, 1943
Died July 19, 1950

William F. Adcock, L. U. No. 1361

Born September 2, 1894
Initiated May 1, 1944
Died September 21, 1950

Leonard A. Prisco, L. U. No. 1450

Born April 19, 1884
Initiated December 19, 1946
Died August 20, 1950

Charles Beauchamp, L. U. No. 1470

Born October 12, 1902
Initiated April 14, 1949
Died September 15, 1950

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- 10 kt. Gold Badge of Honor 2.50 (5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45 years)
- 10 kt. Gold Lapel Button 2.00
- Gold Plated Auxiliary Pin (for ladies)50
- 10 kt. Gold Lapel Button 1.75

- No. 1—Gold Filled Emblem Gilt Tie Clasp \$1.00
- No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button (shown) 1.50
- No. 3—Gold Rolled Pin75
- No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button75
- No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button (shown) 1.75
- No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button (shown) 2.00
- No. 8—Tie Slide 4.00
- No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring * 12.00
- No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge of Honor (shown) 2.50 (5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45 years)
- No. 12—Tie Clasp 4.50
- No. 13—Gold Plated Auxiliary Pin (shown) (for ladies)50
- No. 15—Heavy 10 kt. Gold Ring * 20.00

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